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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Rear-admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, *Bart. K. B. &c.*

It has been the practice in every age to hold up the actions and character of the worthies of the country to the admiration and imitation of others. It has been said, with respect to pourtraying the life of those who are no more, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*;" with the substitution of the word *verum* for *bonum*, the maxim would be more consonant to the object and views of history; and such a reserve adhered to in the depicting of contemporary characters would render their histories, whether short or long, less fulsome, as being less adulatory and more useful, as having the good of the country and not the praise of the individual for the motive. Men eminent in the arts and sciences, whether wielding a spear or holding a pencil, are entitled to the notice of the country for saving or adorning it. Such persons, indeed, have no occasion, no more than they have the desire, to write their own lives. The eye of fame will discover them, and will raise the trumpet to its mouth; nor ought the diffidence of the parties themselves, nor the gross flattery we sometimes see poured on the presumptuous and undeserving, stop its commendable and wide spreading sound.

War is considered as the first of arts. It is by war that countries are often gained; and, we fear, it is by this cruel art that we are called upon to preserve our own. The warrior then by the course of things, or, as many insist upon it, by the conduct of a few men, is necessarily made a prominent character in the history of the present times. In turning our eyes towards the picture of modern Europe we naturally fix them on military men; and the Cobourgs, and the Pichgrues, the Melases, and the Dessaixes offer themselves to our notice, our wonder, and our grief. The measures of one of our reputed great men have awakened a belligerent spirit in our enemy, which might long have lain quiet. These measures, while they flattered the pride and exalted the fortunes of a few, have brought a danger on the whole. In watching the fortune of an empire, whether in its progression to splendour or to decay, we cannot but notice how much the devotion or ambition of a few persons contributes to its prosperity or ruin. Never was this truth so illustrated as in our own country. Even after the wound occasioned by the American war and the pertinacity of Lord North to his mischievous opinions, the nation recovered a vigour beyond any thing ever witnessed by its oldest inhabitant. The trade flourished by its extension; the stocks rose by their credit, insomuch that an eloquent minister promised the listening senate to bring the three per cents. to par in a short time; and to place the commercial and political glory of Great Britain on a basis never to be shaken. In a very little while after this flattering boast, the affairs of a neighbouring state gave rise to questions and considerations at home, which affected the personal pride and feelings of this modern Cicero, more than they concerned the honour and safety of his country, and which under his eloquence and influence kindled a war which, by its continuance, has at

length involved the prosperity and safety of the empire.

It is here, however, both useless and unseasonable to discuss the necessity or expediency of the war, either in its commencement in 1793, or in the renewal of it in 1803. The enemy flushed with successive victories threatens us with extinction of liberty. The genius of Britain represents to its sons the value of the object to be defended, and the extent of the power to be resisted in its preservation. The regular military are powerfully arrayed, the citizens at large ready to arm for the important occasion: but, before all, the Navy of England, high in discipline, and animated by its wonted courage and unexampled success, is ever on the alert to frustrate the design of the enemy before he approaches our shores, thereby depriving him of that chance in the conflict wherein Bellona has so remarkably favoured him.

It has been the fashion to say, that France has long threatened us with invasion, but not having executed her purpose hitherto, we have nothing to fear. The sense, however, which the government entertains of our danger is manifested by its recent conduct towards a neutral power, being constrained to declare that the plea of justice must yield to that of policy and necessity. We must then prepare for a struggle, a terrible struggle! The contest is for the unlimited sovereignty of Europe on the one hand, on the other for obtaining security by considerable cessions or sacrifices. The whole world appears interested in the result. Our appeal is not made to the civilians of Europe. It does not rest with the Grotiuses, the Puffendorfs, and the Vattels, we have carried it beyond their jurisdiction. Neither the code of the *Jus Gentium*, nor the practice founded upon the opinions of mankind are here consulted, but the resolution is formed of resorting to every expedient which self preservation can devise.

Our defenders want no stimulus, they stand not in need of such examples. If they doubt of the skill or strength of the hands which may be destined to guide the helm of the state, let them be told that a great crisis awakens new energies; that great events bring new and great men to notice; that the substitution of a system of economy in the room of a baneful extravagance will be loudly called for, and that the sums which have been lavished on the less deserving will be applied to a better purpose.

Let us then not conceal the difficulty of our situation. The solemn declaration that *the country is in danger* will be enough to make the hardy warrior leave those *Capuan* repasts with which our country abounds, and which the venal and time serving prints announce and expatiate upon with more pomp and complacency than would be required in detailing a signal victory.

The hero of this short memoir is neither indolent nor epicurean. Like Cyrus, he can quit without reluctance, at his country's call, the comforts he is entitled to on land for the privations he must necessarily endure when at sea. The admiral is descended from the Earls of Warenne, who traced their origin up to the Plantagenets. The family in Cheshire is of the same stock, being of Norman extraction. His more immediate ancestor was John Burlacy, of St. Newbrine, in Cornwall, being one branch of the Burlacys. Another was Dr. Borlase, the historian of that county; while a third included Humphrey Borlase, created Lord Borlase by King James II. after his abdication. The one we allude to removed into Buckinghamshire, where it obtained considerable estates. Sir William Borlase founded a charity school for boys at Great Marlow, in consideration of his son being elected the representative of that place. The trustees for this charity are the inhabitants of Marlow, subject to the approval of the head of the Warren family. Great Marlow sends twenty boys, Little Marlow and Medmanham two each. This last mentioned place has been rendered remarkable for containing the abbey, in which the late celebrated John Wilkes and Lord le Despencer were

two of its *pious* monks. Sir John derives the name of Borlase from his great grandmother, who was the daughter and heiress of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. of Bockmore, lieutenant-colonel of Lord Vere's regiment, so famous in the war of the palatinate for the protection of the King of Bohemia, and which afterwards served under the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries.

We are told that Sir John can shew the boots and spurs of his ancestor the first Earl of Warenne, as well as his sword, upon the hilt of which, he is said to have put his hand on being interrogated by his jealous sovereign how he acquired his large estate? "By this I acquired it," answered he, "and by this I will maintain it." An ancestor of our hero was distinguished in his time by the appellation of Beau Warren. He was a man of eccentric taste in his table as well as in his dress.

Sir John was put to school by his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Warren, of Stratton Audley, to Mr. Princeps, at Bicester, in Oxfordshire, from whom he was removed to Winchester, where he had been but a short time matriculated when he testified so strong a passion for the sea, that his friends did not think it wise to endeavour further to restrain it. Lord Ferrers, upon being made acquainted with young Warren's determination, carried him on board the Alderney sloop of war, Captain O'Hara. In this ship he made his first voyage to the North Seas, for the protection of the fisheries. Thence he was appointed to the Marlborough, under the immediate patronage of Lord Howe. After about four years service, he was urged by his friends to resume those studies which he had prematurely abandoned. He was entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge; and, having taken his degree of Master of Arts, left the university to make a tour on the continent.

Upon his succeeding to the estates of Little Marlow and Medmanham, he returned home, and entered into the fashionable dissipation of the times. His fortune, we believe was hurt, but not materially, by play. From this amusement he turned to one less dangerous, and more compatible with the profession he had adopted. He fitted up a yacht on the Severn, and purchased Lundy Island in that river, for the convenience of a port and refreshments for his crew.

Having mentioned the foible to which, like many other young men of fashion, he had inclined, it is incumbent on us to relate two noble actions which have particularly distinguished him for his munificence. Meeting with Frederick, grandson of Theodore, King of Corsica, in company with Mr Turner, afterwards Sir John Dryden, then an officer in the guards, and learning that he was as destitute of the fortune as of the other attributes of a royal descendant, he purchased a commission for him in a marching regiment, and obtained him a recommendation to the commander in chief in America, where he fell in action, a lieutenant. On the urgent necessity for encreasing our force during the war with the colonies, Sir John visited the Fleet and King's-bench prisons, where he released, by his own fortune alone, all the navy officers confined for debt.

Sir John sat for Marlow twice; and, upon his first election, had but six votes against him, in such popular esteem was he held at that place. While he was a member of the house of commons, his zeal for the service occasioned him to go on board the Venus, then Captain (afterwards admiral) Williams. He next served in the Apollo, Captain Pownall, and in this ship completed his service, and was appointed fourth lieutenant of the Nonsuch, 64 guns, Commodore Griffith, and was in the engagement with Lord Howe against Comte D'Estaing.

Early in the year 1779, lieutenant Warren was appointed first of the Victory, with Sir Charles Hardy's flag on board, as commander in chief of the western squadron, and in this situation he had the favour and instruction of that excellent seaman Admiral Kempenfelt. In the same year, he was advanced to the rank of commander, and had the Helena sloop of war, lately captured from the

French. In 1781, he was made post, and had the command of the Ariadne.

Soon after he had attained the rank of post captain, he had an engagement with a French frigate L'Aigle of 44 guns and 400 men. The action lasted near an hour, when the frigate hauled her wind from the Ariadne (of only 20 guns), and by superior sailing made St. Maloes. The admiralty now gave him the command of the Winchelsea frigate, 32 guns, attached to the fleet of Sir John Lockart Ross, in the North Seas. The last service Captain Warren performed before the peace of 1783, was that of watching the Dutch fleet off the Texel, where he took three privateers.

The American war being at an end, Sir John had an opportunity of enjoying that society in which he was so deservedly esteemed. He married the youngest daughter of General Sir John Clavering, K. B. whose lady was a daughter of Earl Delawarr. He made two cruises in the interval of peace, one as a volunteer in a squadron of evolution, composed of six ships of the line and three frigates, under Commodore Leveson Gower. About this time he was appointed a groom of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with whom he served on board the Valiant of 74 guns.

Upon the rupture with France in 1793, he sailed from Spithead in the Flora of 36 guns, accompanied by another frigate, as convoy to the Lisbon and Oporto ships. Admiral Cosby, with five sail of the line, covered this service. While the convoy was preparing to return, Sir John Warren chased a frigate into L'Orient, and captured L'Affamée, French privateer on his way back to Lisbon. He arrived with the Druid and Fury sloop in the Downs during the month of October, having safely convoyed a hundred sail of merchantmen. In the next year he was employed in an arduous service: a squadron of frigates was placed under Admiral M'Bride's flag for convoying a body of the British troops, with the view of assisting the Royalist army in Brittany, under the French Generals L'Escure, Charette, &c. Many French officers of distinction embarked in the Flora, along with the Earl of Moira, Generals Crosby, Hunter, &c. Four thousand men were landed in the island of Guernsey, where continuing two months, without being able to execute the first design, they were disembarked at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. The admiral removed his flag to the Cumberland 74 guns, and sent the Flora with three other ships of war on a cruise off the French coast. Under these orders Sir John Warren drove two of the enemy's cruisers into port, and captured a Republican corvette brig of 18 guns and 100 men.

Intelligence being received that a squadron of French frigates from Cancale Bay had made prizes of many of our merchantmen in the mouth of the Channel, Sir John was dispatched in the Flora, as commodore, with the Arethusa, Concorde, La Nymphe, and the Melampus. The French were powerful and swift sailing frigates; one of them, however, the Carmagnole, had run ashore during a chase and bilged. On the 23d of April, 1794, the four ships of the enemy, with La Pomone at their head, left the Bay, in hopes of intercepting the trade from Cork. An engagement ensued that lasted three hours; the glorious result of which was, the capture of La Pomone and two other of those fine frigates; the third La Resolue escaped into Morlaix. Sir John Warren's narrative of the brilliant affair gave universal satisfaction, and his Majesty soon after created him a Knight of the Bath. At the end of the same year, the commodore was dispatched with a stronger squadron, with which he drove a French ship of 40 guns, La Felicité, on the Penmark Rocks.

A plan having been formed in the British cabinet, at the representation of some emigrant officers with the design of co-operating with the Chouans of the Vendée, Commodore Warren, from his knowledge of the French coast, received orders to hoist his broad pendant in La Pomone, and command the naval department. Fifty transports having

three thousand emigrant troops on board, under the orders of M. de Puysaye and the Comte D'Hervilly, sailed from the Isle of Wight, when, after a tedious passage of more than a fortnight, and narrowly escaping Rear-admiral Villaret Joyeuse with the whole of the French fleet before they had joined the western squadron under Lord Bridport, they anchored in the Bay of Quiberon, on the 4th of July, 1795. As the naval commander had been apprised by a chasse marée of the near approach of the noble lord with the fleet, he began to disembark the troops that night and the next day, on the morning of which, Sir John Warren detached a part of his line of battle ships to join the fleet of Lord Bridport. They did not come up with him until the action off L'Orient, on the 23d of the same month, which contributed to add to the naval glory of the country. This expedition has been represented in a light which has greatly impugned the sagacity and the humanity of the cabinet of Great Britain. Its final and fatal termination was certainly the cause of our losing the confidence of the remainder of our emigrant friends. The whole emigrant force was landed at the village of Saint Genes without the loss of a man, so well was this part of the business performed: but a dismal tragedy was about to commence. Sir John was employed several days in landing arms and ammunition for sixteen thousand Royalists, who were represented by the chiefs of that army as ready to join the standard against the Republicans. The peninsula of Quiberon is a very strong position, and an attack on it was projected by the generals without delay. The whole force advanced towards the fort, and as it was invested by D'Hervilly with two thousand emigrant troops on the other side, it quickly fell into the hands of the Royalists, and the garrison of six hundred men having surrendered, were sent prisoners to England. The Royalist force penetrated as far as Vannes, Auray, Pentivi, and to within three leagues of L'Orient, but now it began to be apprized of its imminent danger. The republican General Hoche was collecting two columns of the choicest of his republican troops, of eight thousand men each, from Nantz and other parts of the Vendée, to which were added the seamen and marines of the defeated fleet, which Lord Bridport had driven into L'Orient. In this dangerous position, the Royalist general made a gallant attempt to turn the right flank of Hoche's army, which had posted itself on the favourable heights of Sainte Barbe. The commodore did all he could to second this design, by landing another body of Chouans, supported by two hundred marines on the other flank; the attack on the Republicans, however, failed, the assailants were repulsed, and a great part of them ran over to the enemy. The commodore seeing the Royalists broken, retreating, and vigourously pursued, brought up his launches as close as possible to the beach, and as each of them carried an eighteen or 24-pounder, the fire from them so much galled the flank of the enemy's column, that the Royalists rallied and made a good retreat into the fort. This position was maintained for more than three weeks by the Royalists; but desertion and despair seized the garrison, while the Republican troops flushed with hopes and strengthened by numbers menaced their adversaries with speedy destruction. The Comte de Sombreuil, with a courage and resolution deserving a better fate, after covering the retreat of the beaten Royalists, threw himself into the fort and was taken in it, although strongly solicited to embark with other officers and Royalist inhabitants, which were brought off by the boats of the squadron. On our part nothing that skill could effect was wanting to ensure success, nor was there less valour displayed by several of the Royalist generals; but the Comte de Puysaye, who had been fixed on for the chief command, was thought deficient in talent, and even equivocal in principle, having been adjutant-general to Wimpffen, who, though an adversary to the convention in the time of Marat and Robespierre, was

nevertheless no friend to royalty. The melancholy conclusion of this project drew a considerable obloquy on its first projectors; and the disgraceful death of its best supporters, (for they were shot as traitors) tarnished the reputation and even the integrity of the British character.

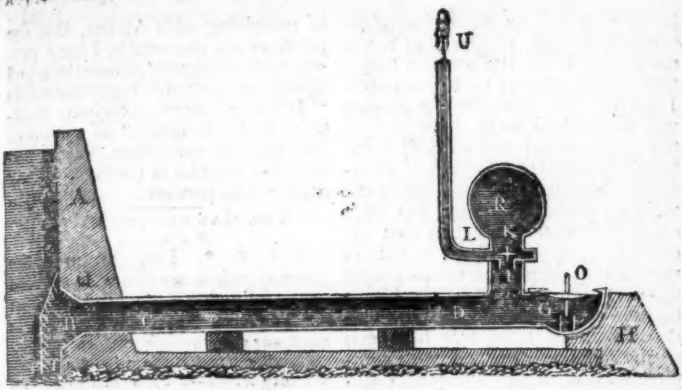
The measures did unquestionably appear to be ill concerted; for the British squadron was, when too late, joined by several transports, with between three or four thousand troops, as well as by the Jason frigate, with his Royal Highness the Comte D'Artois and Duc de Bourbon on board. The presence of these personages might have given more countenance and life to the attempt; but their arriving only in time to witness the tragical catastrophe of their adherents and abettors, put a damp upon their hopes of ever being reinstated in their ancient dignities.

After this laborious but unprofitable service, Sir John Warren was occupied by immediate orders from the Admiralty to watch the French coast, and keep the harbour of Falmouth and that interesting part of the channel free from an enemy. He took the Etoile and four merchantmen out of a convoy going for provisions for the Brest fleet; and, on account of the protection he afforded the trade and commerce of England, the committee of merchant seamen for the encouragement of the capture of the enemy's privateers, presented him with a sword of a hundred guineas value. It was ascertained that the commodore had captured, destroyed, recaptured, and detained above two hundred ships, by means of the different commands put into his hands of frigates, fleets, &c. In 1797, Sir John was appointed to the Canada; his ship was one of those ordered to watch the motions of the French fleet at Brest, then on the eve of sailing. Being off the Bec de Chevre when two frigates were coming out of L'Iroise passage, he occasioned them to run foul of each other, by which one was greatly damaged. On the 11th of October, 1798, having the command of a strong squadron, he discovered the fleet of French ships, under the orders of Mons. Bompard, which had been fitted out with the design of aiding the rebellion in Ireland, having Mr. Wolfe Tone with them. He captured the Hoche of 80 guns, and three frigates, all full of troops, thereby frustrating the most dangerous attempt upon the sister kingdom. For this signal service, the thanks of both houses of parliament were voted the commodore, who was soon after raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. In 1801, the admiral was sent to the Mediterranean after Admiral Gantheaume: but the peace of 1802 put an end to the exploits of this enterprising officer. The war however, had deprived him of a beloved son, a captain in the Guards, who fell on service in the inhospitable clime of Egypt.

He was sent on an embassy to Russia, where he is said to have evinced considerable diplomatic knowledge. After this he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the white. Since the renewal of the war, the admiral has not been less active; he has made some captures, and was sent in quest of Jerome Bonaparte in the West Indies, but without success. Sir John Warren was member for Nottingham in the last parliament.

To conclude the character of this excellent officer, of whose various services a volume might be written, suffice it to say, that, as he entered the navy by choice at an early age, so has he ever been eager to add to its glory. It has been a subject of surprise to many, that this veteran seaman has not been required to take a signal part in the active operations at present on foot.

Of his private character it is amiable and moral, nor was it ever hazarded but in the intimacy with the late Lord Lyttelton, Capt. O'Burne, and their party. He writes an excellent letter, and though apparently of a reserved carriage, he is not difficult of access. He is obeyed by his ship's crew, from his suavity of manner and the reasonableness of his orders more than from any other motive. The admiral is now in his 57th year, and enjoys good health.



SECTION *of the* HYDRAULIC RAM *of* M. MONTGOLFIER, *from the Bulletin de la Societé d'Encouragement, communicated by Mr. Stansbury*

M. MONTGOLFIER observes, that it is often required to raise water to considerable heights, and we cannot employ the power of men or horses on account of the expensiveness; he has therefore had recourse to a peculiar application of the power which is afforded by nature in falls of water, to raise a part of that water to any height that may be required. His principal aim being a saving of expence, he has endeavoured to adopt the most simple construction in his power, and has therefore abandoned the whole system of wheels and pumps on which so many persons have laboured ineffectually. The following description will shew the simplicity of his contrivance, the ingenuity of which has perhaps never been surpassed.—A. represents the abutment, or dam, retaining the running water to force it to pass by the cone B. through the long tunnel or cylinder of iron or copper C. D. which is well fastened to the masonry or wall, and rests firmly on blocks the whole length The height of the water above the cone B. is supposed to be four feet, and the length of the tunnel is not stated; at the extremity D. is adapted a piece of iron or copper called the ram-head; there are two orifices, one at G. which is closed by the rising of the valve G.; the other I. which is closed by the valve K. descending; over the last is placed an air-vessel R. having a hole on one side, through which passes the conducting pipe L.U. the lower extremity of which reaches nearly to the bottom of the bell or air-vessel R.; the piece of wood on which the machine rests, is continued under the head, and is there supported itself by solid masonry erected at H. in order to give the greatest degree of firmness to the whole. The action of the machine is thus described: the valve G. being open, the water which fills the cylinder B.C.D.O. runs with increasing rapidity through the orifice O. and disperses itself on all sides. It is found that a certain point of velocity the impression of the current raises the valve G. and closes the opening O. instantly the cylinder of water is arrested in its course; but the impetus it had acquired exerts itself by a pressure against the sides of the tunnel B.C.D.O. and these being very strong the force applies itself to raising the valve K. and pressing a certain portion of water into the air-vessel R.; this force being thus exhausted, the pressure which raised the valve G. exists no longer, and it again descends by its own weight, leaving the orifice O. free as at first; when the water again begins to run, and the same operation is repeated; this does not require long to perform, frequently not more than *half a second*, sometimes three seconds, according to the dimensions of the machine. It has already been observed, that the arrested impetus of the current forces a portion of water into the air-vessel: by the repetition of this action the air becomes compressed, and

by its re-action on the surface of the water in the bill, obliges it to rise in the pipe L.U. to the greatest height that can be required; for example, 1280 feet; in this case the pressure will be equal to forty times that of the atmosphere; the air will therefore be reduced to a fortieth of its ordinary volume, and consequently the valve K. cannot be raised but by a counter force of more than that exerted on its upper surface; it follows then that in proportion to the height the water is carried at U. must be the increase of the head or fall at A. This experiment of 1280 feet has been tried, and was crowned with complete success, which shews that this invention is applicable to all possible cases of ascencion.

REPLY TO ATTALUS.

I WAS not a little surprised at the censure which your correspondent Attalus, from Liverpool *(see Universal Mag. for May, p. 410)* has attempted to establish against the consistency of that fine passage in Sallust, which so masterly delineates the characters of Cato and Cæsar:—in the first part, says your corresspondent, they obtain *different ends by different means*; but in the latter, the positions are convertible. This I am unable to comprehend; and in order to afford him a fair opportunity of ascertaining whether or not this circumstance be attributable to the hebetation of my faculties, you will allow me, Sir, to transcribe the text:

"Magnitudo animi par; item gloria: sed alia alii. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificientia *magnus habebatur*; integritate vitæ Cato. Ille *mansuetudine* et misericordia *clarus factus*; huic *severitas* dignitatem adderat. Cæsar, dando, sublevando, ignoscendo; Cato, nihil largiundo; *gloriam* adeptus est."

The sole consequence of the qualities ascribed to each is *glory*; this will be readily perceived by attending to those words which I discriminated from the rest. Cato practises the sterner virtues; Cæsar, the milder: the latter could not therefore exchange situations, as Attalus affirms, with Cato, in the subjoined clause; nor could Cato have founded his reputation on relieving the miserable, without a dereliction from those virtues that are more peculiarly his *fort*.—In lieu then of coinciding with Attalus, that the *positions are convertible*, I must persist, until stronger arguments be urged against my opinion, to regard the words "In altero miseris perfugium; in altero, malis pernicies," as a uniform and spirited conclusion, which will ever find its echo in the breast of any scholar who peruses it. DUIDIUS.

THE MAN OF SENSIBILITY.

A Fragment

* * * * I had just turned the gateway, when my ears were arrested by the following eloquent apostrophe:

"Thou shalt live, poor trifler; I will not needlessly shed thy innocent blood! Whatever exists demands the reverence and forbearance of man—and thou shalt experience mine. I will nourish thee with my own blood! Oh Sensibility! how extatic are thy transports! with what a flood of rapture is my heart overwhelmed, now that I resolve to spare this harmless creature's life! Let me gaze upon thee once again! Helpless, unoffending being! Come! return again to my bosom, and enjoy thy former bliss."

Moved at the feeling with which these last words were uttered, I turned round to behold the speaker!—I started back with astonishment!

It was a beggar! squalid, and disgusting. Covered with rags and filth, he seemed to be the very refuse of human nature! At his side lay his wallet, filled with bones and offal: his beard was long and dirty: and his whole appearance tended to excite disgust. "Can it be possible," I exclaimed to myself, "that this hideous being possesses a heart so overflowing with tenderness and philanthropy? But let me not be deceived. I will homage humanity wherever I find it—whether in the monarch or the beggar."

I advanced towards him; my heart palpitated with indescribable emotions! I felt a reciprocity of sentiment, and seemed to share in those feelings he had lately uttered. I even viewed him as something sacred.

"Friend!" I exclaimed, "I have listened with delight to the emanation of feeling which has just proceeded from you. Amiable man! how rich must you be in the delights of sensibility. What is it that you are thus resolved to shelter and nurture in your bosom, thou man of feeling?"

"A louse, an' please your worship!!!"

"A louse!!!" I vociferated and sprang back into the kennel.

"Yes, your honour—a crab-louse."

"Hell and damnation," I muttered, and walked away.

POPULAR ERRORS:—*the Day of Judgment; the future State of the Jews, &c.*

"Next to divine revelation, reason and analogy are the only means of uniting the contending parties. With these principles only in view, we have probably struck out a new mode of reconciling Jewish and Christian expositors."—*Vide the New Sanhedrin, and Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews. Lately published, price 3s 6d.*

SIR,

AS you permitted me in my first Essay upon the *Prophetic Indication of the Present Times*, to endeavour "to disabuse the human mind of pretended mysteries," I hasten, with your leave, to combat some antient prejudices, derived from scripture misconceived, relative to the Christian millenium, and its concomitant circumstances.

I think, Sir, with many judicious and learned individuals, who begin to examine Scripture for themselves, waving some of the opinions of former commentators, that the Jews, though restored, will never become a separate independent nation. The contrary opinion, though sanctioned by the assent of ages, is, like many others, inconsistent with scripture or reason. The fact is, Christians in general have entertained such romantic ideas of the millenium, that they will scarcely receive or acknowledge the blessing when it comes; and also, because of their rooted prejudices against the instruments who will most probably introduce it; and particularly in consequence of the wrong idea attached to what they have called the *Restoration of the Jews*.

"The millenium, or happy state of the world," says a philosophical divine, "will commence when the Jews shall be restored to their own country." But here, if, instead of the world at large, we understand the Christian world, or Christendom, our expectations would fall within the bounds of probability. The phrases, *all the world, the whole world*, as used in the New Testament, Luke ii. 1. John xxi. 28. are known to have a very narrow and limited sense. Country also, as applied to the Jews, should likewise be corrected. Any country may be their's where the comforts of life are secured to them. The saying, *Patria est, ubicunque est bene*; viz. "Wherever we are well used, that is our country," has been proverbial for ages.

Dr. Priestley, in his sermon "The Present State of Europe compared with the Antient Prophecies," says, "the restoration of all men shall follow that of the Jews." Here the term *all men* cannot be taken in a general, but in a particular sense. Instead of all men upon earth, this restoration can only concern the *all* who are connected with the Jews: all who partake in their degradation, and are therefore fit subjects for restoration, it seems are to be restored much about the same time with the former, probably because both circumstances are necessarily connected. If we take our ideas from reason and the nature of things, and no longer suffer ourselves to be imposed upon by this or that writer's authority, we may now justly put the question, if the Israelites in France and Germany are not almost all restored to the exercise and enjoyment of their civil and religious rights? Could the possession of Jerusalem itself confer any greater happiness upon them on this side the grave, than what they may henceforth enjoy at Francfort, at London, or at Paris? Is it in the power of names to make any essential alteration in the nature of things?

If any persons have thought so little of the restoration of the Jews, as not to know it when it commenced, they probably imagined that, first of all, Christ was to come *personally* upon the earth!

The coming of Christ, Dr. Priestley observed, "will be a very joyful event to the Jewish nation:" and if we may credit the Addresses, Odes, Hymns, &c. delivered in the Sanhedrin, we must allow, that 100,000 of them have hailed their present political restoration as an event truly joyful. As to the vulgar idea of the personal coming of Christ, adopted by the antient millenarians and some enthusiasts, Dr. Priestley demurs in his assent to it. He says, "the Jewish nation will be convinced, *perhaps* by the personal appearance of Christ among them, that he is their promised Messiah." Commentators in

General have not only erred in supposing the necessity of Christ's personal appearance to judge the world, but they have failed in a proper distinction of the act of judgment itself. What is emphatically called the judgment of the world by the saints, in 1 Cor. ii. 2 & 3. and the revelation of the Lord from Heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, 2 Thess. i. 8. the judgment of the dead, small and great, &c. &c. in Revelations xx. 8. xi. 18, are very different from that of judging individuals in matters of their own salvation or condemnation. This consists in the law accusing or excusing, Romans ii. 14, 15, in the testimony of a *good*, or the terrors of an *evil* conscience, and the continuance of their effects after this life. This judgment is coeval and concomitant with the crime that produces it. The first judgment regards individuals; the last, kingdoms and nations. The first is peculiar to every age and condition of men; the last is confined to one particular age, under national circumstances peculiar to that age alone. The first, of the *word*, is at all times exercised against transgressors every where who oppose the law of Christ; the second, of the *sword*, is only to be used in Christendom against the apostate nations and kingdoms leagued in the cause of Antichrist. There is not therefore the least necessity for the last judgment to be executed by Christ in person; because this judgment can be effected as properly by the members as by the head, by agents empowered as well as by the principal. Do not all sovereigns, without exception, cause the office of judge to be executed by persons delegated for that purpose? May not the disinterested spirit and the pure doctrine of the apostles revive, and rest upon their successors? In this sense it is possible they may sit, as it were, upon thrones, elevated in moral dignity above their fellows; and thus "the saints, or worthies, shall judge the world, and even angels," 1 Cor. vi. 2, 3. Dr. Priestley observes, in his Sermon, p. 4, "It is remarkable, that in the original prophecy of Daniel, the administration of the kingdom of Heaven is not said to be wholly confined to *one person*, but to be extended to *many*, Dan. vii. 18." And hence it may continue during a long succession of ages. But what is this kingdom, under which the world, viz. the *Christian world*, is to be restored? Is it properly a spiritual kingdom? No, it is a temporal kingdom, as to place, and only spiritual in comparison with the gross darkness and corruption that have attended all the former kingdoms under the influence and power of Antichrist.

Agreeably to these sentiments, Dr. Priestley observes, "that this will be a proper kingdom, though a kingdom of righteousness, the object of which will be the happiness of the subjects of it; which is further evident from the other kingdoms that are to be overthrown, in order to make way for it; for had it been that *purely spiritual kingdom* which some suppose, he asks, "What occasion was there for the destruction of the other kingdoms, since they would not have interfered with it, but might have subsisted at the same time?"

With respect to the day of judgment, and the setting up of this kingdom, both phrases of the same meaning in the prophetical writings, we are not to understand by the former, a natural day; it is a period which may continue many years, even many centuries.

According to the learned Joseph Mede, "the ancient Jewish Rabbins justly thought the day or years of judgment would precede the millenium, and consist in the temporal judgments and punishments executed upon the kings and nations who had long blasphemed the true God and his religion, and held his people in bondage."

In the book of Wisdom the day of judgment is properly called *the time of visitation*. Thus, ch. iii. v. 8, "In the time of visitation they shall shine, and run to and fro like sparks among stubble; they shall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and *their Lord* shall reign for ever and ever." This too corresponds with Daniel, "Many shall run to and fro; many shall be purified and made white."

With respect to the restoration of all men, our heads have been so much perplexed by commentators about the local Jerusalem, the place of that name in Palestine, that our interest

in what has been said of it has been considerably weakened, and mostly by the sameness of the manner in which these things continue to be said. I know that Scripture and reason will bear me out in the assertion, that the New Jerusalem is not properly a city, but a state. The prophecies cannot, nor will not, unequivocally apply to any city or place of that name, particularly in Palestine. It is the seat of the church of God, and its supporters, kings or queens, nursing fathers and nursing mothers, the true worshippers of the Father, wherever it or they may be found. Though in the latter days it seems that this Jerusalem was to be set for a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence even to princes.

In a national sense, is not this the stone which Daniel saw cut out of the mountain, not made with hands, that broke in pieces the iron, the brass, and the clay, of all the former kingdoms, and itself became a great mountain or power, and filled the whole earth? Hence too, in other parts of the prophetic writings, we hear of a league, an alliance, a confederacy, and a siege against the heavenly Jerusalem, Zechariah, ch. xii. all of which are to be broken before the political and moral restitution of all things can take place.

Now, so far from expecting what alone is practicable and possible, we have been principally taught to look for the conversion of the Jews from what have been called their errors, to corrupt Christianity, to the belief of the Athanasian creed! Would it not be much more reasonable, to expect the re-conversion of the majority of the Christian sects to some of the grand but simple truths, first derived from, and still inculcated in, the Jewish Scriptures? Therefore, as the coming of Christ in the destruction of the Old Jerusalem was to deliver the Christians from the Jews, the object of restoring the New Jerusalem has been to deliver the Jews from the Christians.

Further, in taking the restoration of Jerusalem in a literal sense, many of us have imagined, that the Jews would be likewise restored as a nation, separate, superior, and highly distinguished above all others! Of course a material temple has also been imagined; probably a building of stone, but of greater splendour and magnificence.

It is true that a temple is described in Esdras, and the Revelations, by such precious stones as jasper, sapphire, emeralds, &c.; but may not all these figures correspond with the different virtues and valuable gifts which distinguish the various members of the true temple or church, differing as one star differs from another in glory? Away then with all the edifices of art. What are they in comparison with this house not made with hands!

Again, as there shall be no archiepiscopal temple in the church of God —So that there may be no longer Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, Coloss. iii. 11. in the restitution of all things, even the nation that seemed so long as having engrossed the peculiar favours of Heaven, shall also pass away. The Jews shall never again be a separate nation, and of course superior to their younger brethren; but as a nation, it seems clear, they shall pass away, or rather mingle with the Gentiles. This is fairly to be inferred from our Lord's declaration, when he spoke of the destruction of Jerusalem and their material temple, in Matt. xxiv. and hinted at the re-edification of that temple, and that city of God, which shall never be destroyed.

"Verily I say unto you, this generation, or progeny, though dispersed among the four winds of Heaven, shall not pass away till all be fulfilled."

Now what is the plain and unequivocal inference from this declaration? Why, that when all these things are fulfilled, this generation (γενος) shall pass away. The difficulty is to account for this passing away, as to its manner or mode. How can it be effected? I answer, that when the Jewish nation ceases to be distinguished from the rest of mankind by odious appellations: if it ceases to be stigmatized by a name of reproach; and if it should be received within the common pale, and be amalgamated with the rest of the nations; it may then indeed be said to have passed away, or rather to have been absorbed

in the great mass of the hitherto contending community.

Some people, who confine the whole of our Lord's predictions in Matthew and Luke to the destruction of Jerusalem, must have paid but little attention to Matt. xxiv. 3. and Luke xxi. 9. Dr. Priestley, however, admits the probability "that several circumstances in our Saviour's prophecy relate to the great and more distant period of the millenium, and the restitution of all things." The learned Mr. Edward King also makes the predictions in Matt. xxiv. relate to three events: first, the destruction of Jerusalem; the second, the coming of our Lord to judge and rule the nations; and lastly, the final destruction of the habitable earth, or rather, he should have said, the destruction of the Antichristian kings and governments of the earth, Rev. xviii. 3. xix. 18. a circumstance which commentators of Mr. King's character, always confound with the general day of judgment, to which it has no kind of affinity, but in name.

On the part of the Jews also there are prejudices that must be done away. They cannot, at least they ought not, continue to despise and undervalue all other nations, after the principal causes of offence are removed. This is scarcely credible. Perhaps they will be satisfied with the liberty of speaking their sentiments freely, from which danger and stubborn prejudice have hitherto prevented them; of course we are still in a great measure strangers to their real sentiments of Christian conduct and principles. We know the late Mr. David Levi expressed his anger pretty freely upon the idea of Richard Brothers, *a lieutenant of a man of war*, setting himself up for their temporal Messiah. A great and victorious admiral or general, perhaps, might have been tolerable. David Levi also complained of our allegorical method of interpreting the Old Testament, and forcing Christ, as it were, into every verse and chapter.

Many strong prejudices are, indeed, still to be removed from Christians, who will not yet admit of the civil and moral restoration of the Jews; will not acknowledge this great work because it is not done in their own way: like the brother in the Prodigal Son, Luke xv. they now grudge to see shoes put upon the feet of the returning prodigal, a ring upon his finger, and the best robe upon his shoulders, and only perhaps because it has first begun in France! Reasoning only from prejudices and borrowed opinions, they have all along persuaded themselves, that time was coming, when, instead of being *opened*, all Jewish synagogues were to be *shut up*; while the Jews, converted from the simplicity of their more scriptural creed to the complexity of traditional opinions, would leave their own, to embrace some other, but which the multiplicity of Christian sects have not yet been able to agree.

It seems, these imitative commentators never imagined that the glory and perfection of the Christian religion would finally lead to the discovery, that a uniformity in faith and religious opinion was never intended; but that charity only, toleration, or rather justice, in its most extensive sense, is truly adapted to cover and prevent a multitude of sins.

Yours, &c.

ANTI-MERCATOR.

P. S.—I presume the most rigid and orthodox critic must acknowledge, that neither the vulgar idea of the last judgment, nor that of the general conflagration, have any scriptural authority. The day of judgment was always used in a national sense by the Jewish prophets, and afterwards by the Rabbins. Bishop Newton even acknowledges, that the phrase *second death* is borrowed from them alone. I infer, therefore, that as it is peculiar to the Revelations, it has nothing to do with the common indispensable doctrines of Christianity. The same may be affirmed of the *first resurrection*, from which a second, though generally inferred, is never mentioned in that book. Not being corroborated by any other part of Scripture, it is consequently no general doctrine, but peculiar to the prophetical theory. On the contrary, our Lord's doctrine of *the* resurrection knows nothing of *first* or *second*: I am, saith he, *the* resurrection and *the* life, John xi. 24. The resurrection in the Revelation, like that of Ezekiel's *dry bones*, ch. xxxvii. is peculiar to the national

circumstances to which it belongs. Even the judgment of the dead small and great, in Rev. xx. 12. is not that of individuals in the final audit of man, Matt. xxv. but that of temporal chastisement and calamity inflicted *upon the nations gathered together to battle:* the spiritual condemnation of the individual transgressor, the wicked servant, is only pronounced by the Lord of that servant. That of national chastisement is declared in the word of God, and executed by his agents, such as Cyrus. I am induced to make these remarks upon the *instrumentality* of national punishments, from some candid objections that appeared in the *State of Public Affairs*, in p. 154 of your last, which I presume are fairly met in Chap. VIII. p. 152 of the New Sanhedrin; and Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews.

BLASPHEMY OF MILTON AND MR. TODD'S NOTE.

SIR,

SINCE the insertion of my letter at page 28 of your Magazine for July, a friend of mine pointed out to me the following observation made by Mr. Todd, in his edition of Milton, upon the the passage in question.

"Evil into the mind of God or man, &c."

'*God* here must signify angel, as it 'frequently does in this poem. For '"God cannot be tempted with evil," 'as St. James says (i. 13.) of the su'preme being. And Milton had just 'before (as Mr. Thyer also observes) 'used the term *God* in the same mean'ing.

"Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet, nor *God* nor man?"

But Mr. Editor, this appears to me a forced and unwarrantable explanation. Is it probable that Milton would suffer himself thus laxly to use the name of the deity, or that he would be impious enough to make no discriminating difference of appellation between the Creator and his angels? If such were the case, a door would be opened to every species of licentious interpretation. Besides, Johnson gives no such meaning to the word *God* in his dictionary; and had Milton, as is asserted by Mr. Todd, frequently adopted this commutation of persons, there can be no doubt that our great lexicographer, who was intimately acquainted with Milton, would have noticed it. Again, the passage from the immediately preceding lines does not at all corroborate this signification. Eve is relating her dream to Adam, in which she is conducted to the interdicted tree of knowledge: the heavenly shape, there placed, apostrophises the fruit, and asks, will neither God nor man, i. e. Will no one from the highest to the lowest of the creation deign to touch thee, or to eat? then I will. There is no reason to suppose that Milton meant any other than the deity here, more especially when we consider that the dream itself is the work of Satan, who would seek every opportunity of depreciating his foe. With regard to the passage quoted in my former letter to you, I cannot but suspect that Milton has some reference to some peculiar religious tenet established in his own mind. Mr. Todd's explanation appears to me absurd. Your's, &c.

Oxford, Sept. 4, 1807. M.

On the EDUCATION *of the* POOR.

By Mr. BERGOO.

THE education of the poor having lately been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons, in consequence of Mr. Whitbread's bill, it seems to me, that on it, as on most other subjects which are discussed in that House, a great deal was said to very little purpose; and therefore neither the discussion nor the decision, is likely to be of much service to the public; for while one party maintained that education alone would remove all the grievances of the poor, the other affirmed, that it would do much harm to the rich. I believe that both were in the wrong, for though education can neither remove poverty, nor the evils by which it is attended, there can ultimately no danger arise to the general interests of society, from the most extensive diffusion of useful knowledge, though such a state of things might affect those enormous monopolies of property, which so far from being a benefit, are a real detriment to society. I will, therefore, Mr. Editor, take the liberty of explaining more fully my sentiments on this subject, which is of considerable importance to the rising generation,

though it may not much interfere with the present. And to define with precision the terms employed in this dispute, let us inquire, what is education? and who are the poor? Education is that instruction which teaches men their true interests, or those things which are useful to them in the station wherein they are placed. The poor are those which are chiefly supported by their daily labour; and of these there must be different gradations, according to the different prices of their labour, and the different degrees of their industry. The next thing to be enquired is, what education is most proper for the poor? and about this there are different opinions. To me it seems, that reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic, are indispensably requisite even for the poorest, and that those books are most proper for their perusal, if such are to be found, which teach them in plain and simple language to reason —yes, to reason, (for they are reasonable creatures) on their relative situation in society, and the means by which they may best promote their own comfort, and best perform their duties to their superiors and to each other.

Now in this instruction there are no degrees, the same must be taught to all, and more than this need not be taught to any; what those among them, who by their superior talents can teach themselves, and so improve their condition as to rise to a higher rank in society, does not interfere with this general rule; but it is an argument in its favour, because it shews, that without the degree of instruction proportioned to their rank, their talents might have lain dormant. The next question is, how long the children of the poor ought to be educated? I answer, till they have acquired the knowledge which their station requires; and that time will vary according to the difference of their capacities, and of their teachers; but in no instance ought it to be less than five years, that is, from the age of five to ten, though in some it may be longer. The last and most important question remains to be considered, and that is, by whom, or at whose expense ought the children of the poor to be educated? to this I must answer, that it is to be wished that they were all in a condition to pay for the education of their own children; but till they are, the poorest should be educated by private subscription, and by no other means, and for this weighty reason, that no government will ever educate the children of the poor as they ought; they will never suffer them to be taught to reason, either on themselves or those around them; they will compel them to be taught to read a book which they can never understand, and which, therefore, can never have any influence on their conduct: but as to the real ground and nature of their interest and their duty, they will by such an education remain as ignorant as the savages of New Holland. An education which teaches even the lowest of the people to respect themselves as men, and to endeavour by sobriety, industry, and continence, to obtain those comforts which distinguish the life of civilized men, from that of wandering savages, must be useful to themselves and to society; but there are times when even such an education cannot relieve the condition of the poor, or raise them from abject poverty to cleanliness and comfort: for in a state in which the means of subsistence are not adequate to the support of its population, there will be vice and misery beyond the power of education to counteract; but when the evil begins to subside, and population is in some degree reduced to its level, then the benefit of education will be felt, and if it continues to maintain its ground it will in a great measure prevent the return of a similar calamity, by teaching the people to acquire their due weight in society, and prevent their falling again into the state of squalid poverty: and this is the great and only benefit which education can bestow, for without it does this, it does little either for the public or for individuals; it may make the poor to be merely useful slaves, but it does not improve their condition as men, nor advance them in the scale of rational beings, without which, it is a vain pretence and a useless possession. It affords no security against popular excesses arising from popular ignorance, that is, ignorance of their true interest,

and leaves the rich at the mercy of the mob, or the mob at the mercy of the military; whereas, an education that tends to civilize the people, by teaching them to reason and reflect on whatever they are concerned, will for ever prevent them from being slaves or dupes, and prevent also their superiors from attempting measures against the general good, when they know that their conduct will be canvassed and condemned by an enlightened public, and that all their endeavours to raise a mob on their side by any watch-word of a party, will be fruitless and unsuccessful: an education which shall preserve the people from the blind excesses of religious zeal and the no less dangerous blindness of savage ignorance, is the only education which is worth giving them, which shall teach them their rights (for they have rights), and their duties as men, independent of any sectarian principles of religion; and for this purpose it would be well that a small epitome of morality should be compiled for the use of schools, and even of grown persons, containing the most liberal and useful maxims of morality, selected from moral writers, beginning with the Old and New Testament, in which many valuable precepts are to be found, though they are mixed with such an alloy of baser matter as to be of little use when the whole is taken together without any choice or selection; for though much of the Jewish and Christian morality is eminently useful, there is much in both the religions so exclusively limited to each, that it can never be of general utility; and moreover, so much of them is both above and contrary to reason, that they restrain the free exercise of that faculty, so as to affect it in the same way that a paralytic affection acts upon the body; and I do affirm, that without men, even in the lowest situation of life, are allowed the free exercise of their reason on all subjects which concern them as men and citizens, they can never be considered as such, but will and must be treated like the beasts of the field, who are merely restrained and managed by force or cunning. An education of the nature which I have here proposed, viz. an education which shall teach the mind, may not for a great length of time find its way among the poor, but till it does, I maintain that little good will be derived either to themselves or others, from mere reading and writing, or repeating by rote the passages of a book which has puzzled even learned divines to comprehend. To all this I expect to hear it replied—that it is impossible, ridiculous, and dangerous, and many other such pleasant epithets as are generally bestowed on those opinions which venture to reprove established customs, or inveterate monopolies; but it is my maxim on all subjects to endeavour to go to the bottom, rather than merely to skim the surface, and as truth will always bear to be both examined and practised, I have no doubt concerning the final result of what I have here proposed.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
August 15th, 1807.

Extracts *from* Ælian's Various History. *By Dr.* Toulmin.

[*Continued from page* 14.]

No. 48.—*Of Timotheus and others, whose virtue was not beneficial to themselves.*

THE Athenians at first bestowed the highest praises on Timotheus, but when he failed in his designs, neither his own former fortitude, nor the merits of his ancestors, were of any advantage to him. Themistocles derived no advantage to himself from the naval fight at Salamis, nor from his embassy to Sparta; in the execution of which he artfully concealed the rebuilding the fortifications of Athens: for he was obliged to fly not from Athens only, but from all Greece. The victory at Platæa was of no service to Pausanias, the Lacedæmonian; but by his plots at Byzantium and his Persian disease, he stained the glory of his former actions. The reputation of Phocion's goodness was of little use to him; for though he had reached the age of seventy five, without doing the least injury to the Athenians through that long period, being suspected of a design to deliver Pinæum to Antipater, he was condemned to death.

No. 49.—*Of Clinias and Achilles, and their application of Music to calm Anger.*

Clinias, a man of virtuous manners, who had embraced the Pythagorean philosophy, if at any time he was moved to anger, and perceived passion rising in his bosom, immediately before it burst out and shewed how he was affected, took up his harp and played upon it. To those who asked him the reason, he pleasantly replied, "That I may compose myself." Achilles, in the Iliad, I observe, by recalling to memory, and singing to the harp, the exploits of his ancestors, soothed his wrath. Being fond of music, the harp was the first thing, from the spoils of an enemy, on which he laid hold.

No. 50.—*Cleomenes' sentiment concerning Homer and Hesiod.*

Cleomenes, in the style of his country, laconically said, "That Homer was the poet of the Lacedæmonians, for he sang of the art of war: but Hesiod of the Helotes, for agriculture was the subject of his verse."

No. 51.—*Of a Person who died with cheerfulness, in prospect of seeing celebrated persons, who were deceased.*

Cerdicas, a citizen of Megalopolis, as he was dying, said to his family, that "on calm consideration, it was an agreeable thing to him to resign life: for he hoped that he should meet with and join Pythagoras the philosopher, Hecateus the historian, Olympus, the musician, and Homer the poet." As he was thus expressing himself, the tradition is, he breathed his last.

No. 52.—*Of Plato.*

Plato, the son of Ariston, first applied himself to poetry, and wrote in heroic measure: he afterwards, in disgust, burnt his poems; for, on comparing them with Homer, he perceived their inferiority. He then courted the tragic muse, and composed a tragedy of four fables: he had delivered it to the actors, and was becoming a candidate for public applause, when, before the celebration of the Bacchanalia, hearing Socrates, and captivated as with a Siren's voice, he not only gave up the contest for fame on the stage, and left off writing tragedies, but devoted himself to philosophy.

No. 53.—*That the Wicked sometimes cannot obtain rest even in death, and of Pausanias.*

Death itself is not always gain to the wicked, since they do not secure rest by it; for either they do not obtain the rights of the sepulchre, or if they be buried, they miss of the last honours and the common harbour for all. The Lacedæmonians, Epitimides tells us, not only starved to death Pausanias, when he favoured the king of the Medes, but cast his dead body out of their coasts.

No. 54.—*The Old Ceüs dyes his Hair.*

An old man, whose name was Ceüs, went to Lacedæmon; being in other respects of a proud spirit, he was ashamed of his old age; he endeavoured, therefore, to conceal his grey locks, by dying them. When he came into the presence of the Lacedæmonians, with his head thus disguised, he explained the reasons of his journey: Archidamus, the king of the Lacedæmonians, rose up and said, "What can this man offer that is sound, who not only has a lie in his heart, but shows deceit on his head." And he rejected his proposals; concluding on the character of Ceüs from what he saw.

No. 55.—*An Aphorism of Lysander, or Philip, on perjury.*

Youth are to be overreached by dice, men by oaths. Some have ascribed this saying to Lysander; others to Philip of Macedon: to whomsoever it belongs, it is not, in my opinion, agreeable to rectitude. Is it not wonderful, if I do not assent to the sayings of Lysander: he was a tyrant. My disposition appears from this; that I am displeased with this maxim.

No. 56.—*The punishment of Macareus' cruelty, by the Gods.*

Macareus, an inhabitant of Mitylene, a priest of Bacchus, was to appearance a mild and gentle man, but was really the most impious of men. A stranger came and deposited with him a quantity of gold; Macareus opened the ground in a recess of the temple, and digging a hole, hid the gold. In a course of time, the stranger returned

and demanded the gold; Macareus, leading him into the inner part of the temple, killed him; and digging up the gold, buried the stranger in the place of it. As this was done without the knowledge of men, he supposed it was hidden from the Gods; but the event did not answer this apprehension. In a few days the triennial feast of the deity returned. As he was offering sacrifices to Bacchus, and his two boys left at home in the house, were imitating the sacerdotal office of their father, they advanced to the paternal altar, the sacrifices yet burning: the younger offered his neck, the elder meeting with a knife carelessly thrown aside, slew his brother, as a victim. The servants of the house, observing it, cried out. The mother hearing the noise, ran out, and seeing one son dead and the other holding the bloody knife, and seizing a half-burnt firebrand, killed her surviving son. The news reached Macareus; he, leaving the expiation unfinished, flew into the house in violent haste and passion, and with a thyrsis* which he had in his hand, slew his wife. These daring atrocities were in every one's mouth. Macareus was apprehended, and being put to the torture, confessed his deeds in the recesses of the temple; and under the punishment, he breathed his last. The man who had been iniquitously murdered, received public honours, and was buried by the order of the God. Macareus thus met with his deserved fate, in the loss of his own life, and in the deaths of his wife and children.

No. 57.—*On the perishable nature of all things, and of the world itself.*

It is not surprising if man, through the necessity of his nature, which is transient and mortal, decays; when we see that rivers are dried up, and are informed that the highest mountains shrink away. Sailors tell us, that Ætna is much less than it was formerly; and that Parnassus and Pierian Olympus are likewise diminished. They also who profess to study the nature of all things, say that the world itself will perish.

No. 58.—*The conduct of Pisistratus to his citizens.*

When Pisistratus was in the government, he sent for all who were walking idly in the market-place, and enquired why they were loitering there, and said, "If any man's ploughing ox is dead, let him go, take one of mine and set to work: if any one wants seed, he shall be supplied from me." For he feared that idleness would be a snare to them.

No. 59.—*Of truth and beneficence.*

Pythagoras said, "that the Gods had bestowed on men two most excellent gifts; to speak the truth, and to perform beneficent deeds:" and he added, that each resembled the divine works.

No. 60.—*Of Theramenes.*

When Theramenes resided in a certain house, on going out of it, immediately his foot slid and he fell down: the Athenians flocked around from all quarters and congratulated his unexpected safety. He, to the amazement of all, answered, "Oh, Jupiter! for what event hast thou preserved me?" Not long after he was seized by the Thirty Tyrants, and compelled to drink hemlock.

REMARKS *on the* BERMUDA ISLANDS, *and particularly on the* ISLAND ST. GEORGE. *(From the Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturale.)*

I EMBARKED at Bourdeaux the 5th February, 1806, for the United States: the object of my voyage was to forward to the imperial administration of forests and waters, a great quantity of grains and plants of forest trees, which might be naturalized in France, and thrive in the uncultivated lands where our indigenous trees would not grow. On the 23d of March, the American vessel in which I had taken my passage was *amarinè* by the Leander, an English vessel of war, commanded by Capt. Witheby, who suspecting it to be freighted by French merchants, sent it to Halifax, the chief English station in Nova Scotia, in order that the admiralty judge there might decide whether it should be detained or not. I alone of all the passengers had orders to go on board the Leander, where I remained during the forty three days that the cruise lasted. This vexatious

* A Javelin wrapped round with ivy, used in the feasts of Bacchus.

circumstance, which kept me near six hundred leagues from Charlestown, gave me however, an opportunity of seeing the Bermuda Islands, where the Leander put in on the 7th of April to lay in a store of water. They remained there eight days, and I obtained from the captain, who treated me with great politeness, permission to go on shore several times; and I availed myself of this permission to make those observations which form the basis of the present communication

The number of islands which form the Archipelago of the Bermudas is very considerable, and the inhabitants say that they are as many as there are days in the year. The largest are not, according to their account, more than twelve or thirteen miles in length. The smallest look like the points of rocks just appearing above the surface of the water: the whole occupying a space of about thirty-five miles in length, by about twenty-five in breadth. Towards the north, banks of rocks, not very low beneath the water cover a surface of near forty miles, and render the approach dangerous to vessels.

These islands, though not so elevated as the Azores, present at a distance nearly the same appearance, offering to the sight lofty and extensive hills covered with a sombre verdure. They are not surrounded by a flat and sandy shore like the coast of the Floridas, but bordered by high rocks, against which the waves of the ocean break and foam.

That near which the English vessels anchored is called St. George. It is also the name of the chief establishment. Hamilton is another Island about fifteen miles distant; and these are the only towns that are to be found in the Bermudas. There are no junctions of houses which may be regarded as villages.

The island of St. George, the only one that I visited, is situated to the north of the Archipelago. It is the second in size, being about nine miles long, by three miles broad in some places, and only a quarter of a mile in others. The streight which separates its southern coast from the island of St. David, forms the port, the entrance of which is greatly contracted by the point of another island. It is bordered with contiguous rocks of a blackish colour, whose height varies from five to twenty-five feet. As a whole it looks like a long hill, the inequalities of which, form so many little vallies. On the heights the soil is arid and sandy, permitting sometimes the rocks to be visible; on the lower spots, on the contrary, the earth is brown, argillaceous, slightly moist, and the vigour of the vegetation announces the extreme fertility of the land.

Three fourths of the island are covered with wood; the rest is partly cultivated; except when it is so arid that it is not susceptible of it.

The plants natural to the country are not numerous; and though my journeys in the island were rapidly performed, I may venture to assert that the number of species does not exceed one hundred and fifty. Among these plants are found many of the old continent, which do not appear to have been transported thither; such are *verbascum thapsus*, *anagallis arvensis*, *mucurialis annua*, *leontodon taraxacum*, *plantago major*, *urtica urens*, *gentiana nana*, *oxalis acetosella*, &c. With regard to the other plants, I had not opportunity of examining many of them; but I collected the grains of all those which had been preserved since the last year, among others, those of a shrub whose aromatic leaves have a strong resemblance to sage, whence it is called *sagesbush* by the inhabitants; a pretty species of *verbena*, and of a small *menaicago*, each foot of which occupies about one inch of ground: this last is the most common plant of the country. It is to be seen every where, and forms almost the sole verdure of the place; for the surface is not, as in Europe and the United States, covered principally with cow grass, and this family of plants is at Bermudas by far too scarce.

The *juniperus bermudiana*, called by the inhabitants *cedar*, is the only forest tree in the islands; all of them are covered with it, and hence that gloomy and sombre aspect which they present at a distance. It grows in all soils, and under every sort of exposure; but in the vallies its vegetation is more vigorous than on the

tops of the hills, and the primordial branches grow to a much greater height. Its elevation does not exceed forty or fifty feet, and its diameter is from one foot to fifteen inches. Though the branches have a tendency to approach the trunk, those of the old trees come in contact with each other, which may give some idea of the distance at which they are placed.

These trees are not cut regularly; they fell one in any place when they think that it is fit for the intended use, and they leave to nature the care of renewing their ravages, and certainly to this negligence may be attributed the high price of this wood.

The period when I was at Bermuda was the flowering season. The female individuals might be known at the distance of fifteen or twenty paces, by the deeper colour of their foliage. The grains are ripe towards the end of October; but they fall in the course of the winter, and spite of my researches I perceived only a few upon the trees. I should have been very anxious to gather them; for I doubt not that this tree would be a great acquisition both for the island of Corsica, and for some parts of our southern departments which border upon the Mediterranean. They make a syrup of these grains, which is reputed useful in certain pulmonary complaints.

The *juniperus bermudiana* is very much esteemed for the quality of its wood; the grain is fine and close, and more charged with resinous particles than the *juniperus virginiana*. As in this last species the sap is not more than five or six lines in thickness in a tree of twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, this wood is employed to make sloops, and in all times this has been the principal branch of industry among the Bermudians. These vessels are esteemed on account of their long duration. It is said, however, that they are more likely to split if they touch upon any thing, than one made of oak. Some months since six cutters, from 120 to 140 tons each, were built at the Bermudas by order of the English government.

The *juniperus bermudiana* constitutes the sole wealth of the inhabitants; and they estimate the fortune of an individual by the number of trees which he possesses.

I have been assured that there are no indigenous quadrupeds in this country. The only birds which I saw in the woods, are *loxia cardinalis* and the blue bird *motacilla sialis*, which, as is known, belong to the continent of North America.

Every year in the months of March and April, the *cachalot* approaches very near the coasts; some of the inhabitants, but particularly the free men of colour, give themselves up to this fishery.

The most common shells here belong to the genus *turbo*, *donax*, *mytilus*. Those of the last species are very abundant, and not above five or six lines in length.

Agriculture, which is now almost annihilated at the Bermudas, was formerly very flourishing. The proof of this may be had by looking at the registers of the custom-house, which make mention of the quantity of sugars and wines exported annually from the colony. The present inhabitants employ the small number of negroes which they possess to cultivate pulse and maize, and to raise poultry. They have also very little cattle, and I did not see in this island above a dozen cows, who appeared to bite with difficulty the species of *mendicago* of which I have spoken. There are places in the country that might produce better pasturage, but they are all planted with *juniperus*. Provisions of all sorts are so scarce and so dear, that vessels of war which come perpetually to Bermuda, can procure nothing there but onions and potatoes.

There is but one sort of stone in this island, which is found every where at the depth of a few feet. When it first comes from the quarry it is very white, and so tender, that it may be reduced to powder by one's fingers: after it has been exposed to the air, it becomes a deep grey, and acquires a sufficient hardiness. Viewed through a lens it appeared to me to be composed of a very fine sand and shells. There are two quarries worked near the town, in each of which are employed eight or ten negroes or mulattoes, who gain from a piastre to one and a half per day.

The labour is easy: the stones, when detached from the mass are sawed in flat pieces of about two feet in length and six or eight inches thick.

Neither in the island St. George, nor hardly in any of the others, is there to be seen either springs or streams, and experience has proved, that pits cannot be dug for it; hence they use only rain water, which, from the precautions they use, suffices not only for the consumption of the inhabitants, but also for supplying ships of war, who put into Bermuda only for that purpose.

About one hundred paces from the edge of the sea are constructed upon an inclined plane, two immense terrasses of a triangular form, intended for the reception of the rain water which runs into cisterns, near which they roll the empty casks and fill them with pumps.

These terrasses are constructed in masonry, surrounded by a wall, and though they occupy each a space of 450 or 500 fathoms, they are not always adequate to the supplying all the vessels. The distance of the government cisterns from the town is about a mile. The road that leads to it is about eight or ten feet broad, and shadowed with *juniperus*. Vessels of war of the first and second size not being able to enter the port, they anchor on the coast, and are conducted by a pilot to the distance of one or two miles from the cisterns.

The town of St. George does not contain more than from 250 to 300 houses. It is divided into twelve streets, which are very narrow and not paved; and only one of which is capable of admitting a carriage: the houses, only half of which have a story above the ground floor, are for the most part covered with yellow plaister of Paris. All of them are constructed of stone, and covered with tiles fastened together at their extremities, with a gutter round the roof to receive the rain water; this roof, which is painted white, reflects the rays of the sun in a manner very painful to the eyes.

Many houses have little gardens, the walls of which are covered with Indian fig trees, *cactus opuntia*. Nothing but the most common plants are cultivated in them. I have seen, however, in some of them the *carica papaya*, the *melia azedarach*, the *banyan tree*, and the *geranium roseum*, and *zonale*. Very few people are to be met in the streets, and the inhabitants appear to be extremely indolent. There are not above five or six merchants in the town, who sell, very dear, spices, iron ware, and drapery. The Americans bring into the country planks, maize, meal, butter, and some other provisions, for which they pay ready money.

The population is estimated at about eight or nine thousand. I do not know the proportion between the whites and the negroes who, it is said, are the most numerous. The lower classes are accused of watching for ships during a tempest, that they may pillage those which have the misfortune of striking on the shore: and the Bermudian corsairs have always been esteemed formidable.

These islands are said to be very healthy; and this need not be doubted, from their situation and internal conformation.

FRANCIS ANDRE MICHAUX.

On the MANNERS *of the* GREEKS, ARABS, *and* TURKS. *By* M. CHATEAUBRIANT.

M. DE CHATEAUBRIANT has lately published some details upon the manners of the Greeks, the Arabs, and the Turks; details which are of so interesting a nature, that we are happy in having an opportunity of presenting them to our readers.

In visiting Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, I had not, says M. Chateaubriant, the least design of writing my travels. I merely wished to avail myself of the language of the ancients to cure my own ignorance. Having been occupied for some years in preparing a work, which is intended to serve as proof to the *Génie du Christianisme*, I thought it was incumbent upon me to visit those spots where I had placed my characters. I could have but little confidence in what I wrote, until I could say, like Ulysses, "I have seen the manners and the countries, I have endeavoured to paint them to you exactly as they appeared to me."

Before parting for the Levant, I studied very minutely all authors,

both ancient and modern, who treat of Greece and Judea. These notes, and those which I have collected on the places themselves, are the materials which I have amassed for my work; but among the things which I have seen, there are some that are perfectly useless to me. Every thing, for example, relative to the customs of the modern inhabitants, cannot find a place in my work, because the scene of it is placed in ancient times. I have therefore separated every thing that is not immediately connected with my plan, but which may yet be found interesting in a literary point of view. These particulars I propose giving to the public; but I beg that they will constantly remember, that it is not a regular voyage which I am detailing, but only a few scattered observations and general recollections.

I embarked at Trieste, the 1st Aug. 1806. We sailed rapidly out of the Adriatic Sea. On the 8th we discovered Skerie (Corfou) and Buthrotum, which recalled to my mind two of the finest scenes in the Odyssey and the Æneid. We saw the rock of Ithaca. Gladly would I have landed to visit the garden of Laertes, the cabin of Eumeus, and even the place where the dog of Ulysses died with joy at seeing his master again.

We passed the islands of Zantha and Cephalonia; and on the 10th, in the morning, the mountains of Elide began to appear in the northern horizon. On the 11th we cast anchor before Modon, the ancient *Mothon*, near Pylos. I saluted the shores of Greece, and the long boat of the vessel carried me close to the walls of Modon. I continued my journey by land.

In the Peloponnesus I saw only a country a prey to those debauched Tartars, who delight in destroying, not only the monuments of civilization and the arts, but the harvests even, the trees, and whole generations. Would it be believed, that there are in the world tyrants so mad, and so savage, as to oppose every kind of amelioration, even in things of the utmost importance. A bridge moulders away, they never rebuild it; a man repairs his house, they oppress him. I have seen Greek captains expose themselves to the hazard of shipwreck, from torn sails, rather than have them mended; so much they fear to be suspected of wealth and industry.

From Modon I went to Coron, situated in the Messenian gulf. I crossed this gulf; I entered Arcadia by one of the Hermæums of mount Lyceus; I passed by Megalopolis, the work of Epaminondas, and the country of Philopemen; I arrived at Tripolizza, a new town in the valley of Tegeus, at the foot of Menalus. I returned again to visit Sparta, Taygetus, and the valley of Laconia. From thence I took the road of Argos along the mountains: I contemplated all that remains of the city of the king of kings: I stopped at Mycena and at Corinth. In passing the isthmus by the Geranian mountains, I saw an Aga wound a Greek with a musket shot, and give him afterwards fifty blows with a stick to cure it.

I descended from Megara and Eleutis: I stayed some time at Athens; and bidding at length an eternal adieu to the country of the Muses, and of great men, I embarked at Cape Sunium for the island of Zea.

Zea is the ancient Ceos, celebrated among the Greeks by the old men who there put themselves to death; by Aristæus, whose bees Virgil has sung; by the birth of Simonides and of Bacchylides. The gauze of Ceos became celebrated among the Roman poets, who compared it to *woven wind*. I passed from Zea to Tinos, from Tinos to Chios, and from Chios to Smyrna. I resolved to proceed by land to the plain of Troy. I advanced as far as Pergamos; I traversed the ruins of the palace of Eumenes and Attalus; and I sought in vain for the tomb of Galen. When I wished to continue my route, my guide refused to go any further, upon pretext, that the passes of Ida were infested with thieves: I was obliged, therefore, to take the road for Constantinople. As the principal object of my voyage was to visit the holy places, I enquired when I arrived at Pera, if there was not some vessel in the port for the coast of Syria. I was lucky enough to find one ready for sailing, and loaded with Greek pilgrims for Jaffa. I settled with the captain; and we soon set sail for Jerusalem, under the

standard of the cross flying at the masts of our vessel.

There were on board this ship nearly two hundred passengers, men, women, children, and old men. There were as many mats ranged in order along the two sides of the deck. A slip of paper pasted against the side of the vessel, indicated the name of the proprietor of the mat. Each pilgrim had suspended from his bolster, his staff, his chaplet, and a small cross. The chamber of the captain was occupied by the *papas*, the conductors of the troop. At the entrance of this chamber they had contrived two sorts of antichambers: I had the honour of lodging in one of these black holes, about six feet square, with my two servants; a family occupied, opposite to me, the other apartment. In this sort of republic, every one managed according to his liking; the women took care of the children: the men smoked, or prepared the dinner; the *papas* talked together. On all sides were heard the sounds of guitars, violins, and lyres. They sung, they danced, they laughed, they prayed; all were joyous. They exclaimed to me, *Jerusalem!* pointing towards the south; and I replied, *Jerusalem!* In fact, were it not for fear, we should have been the happiest people in the world; but, at the least wind, the sailors furled the sails, the pilgrims cried out, *Christos! Kirie eleison!* The storm once passed, we resumed our boldness.

In other respects, I did not perceive that disorder of which travellers have spoken: we were, on the contrary, very decent, and very correct. Every evening, after our departure, two *papas* said prayers, at which every one assisted with great earnestness. They blessed the vessel, a ceremony which was renewed after every storm. The singing of the Greek church has considerable sweetness, but not much gravity. I observed one thing very singular: a child began a verse of a psalm in a shrill note, and kept it up in a single note, whilst a *papa* sang the same verse in a different air, and *en canon*, that is, beginning the verse when the child had already passed the middle. They have also an admirable *Kirie eleison*, which is a note held by different voices, the one grave, the other sharp, executing *andante* and *mezza voce*, the octave, the fifths, and the thirds. The effect of this *Kirie* is surprizing for its solemnity and majesty. It is doubtless a relic of the ancient singing of the primitive church. I suspect the other psalmody to be that modern singing introduced into the Greek ritual, towards the fourth century, and of which St. Augustine had abundant reason to complain.

The day after our departure the fever attacked me again, with great violence; and I was obliged to remain upon my mat. We crossed rapidly the sea of Marmora, and the streight of the Dardanelles (the ancient Propontis and Hellespont). We passed before the peninsula of Cyzicum, and the mouth of Œgos-Potamos. We almost touched the promontories of Sestos and Abydos. Alexander and his army, Xerxes and his fleet, the Athenians and the Spartans, Hero and Leander, could not cure me of the violent head-ache under which I laboured: but when on the 21st of September, about six o'clock in the morning, they told me that they were about to double the castle of the Dardanelles, the fever could not resist the recollections of Troy. I dragged myself upon deck: my first looks were directed towards a high promontory, crowned by nine mills; it was cape Sigeum. At the foot of the cape, I saw two *tumuli*, the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus. The mouth of the Simois was to the left of the new castle of Asia; further behind us, towards the Hellespont, appeared cape Rhetium, and the tomb of Ajax. In the bottom, the chain of mount Ida reared itself, the declivities of which, from the spot where I was, appeared soft and gentle. Tenedos was before the prow of the vessel: *Est in conspectu Tenedos.* Glory must surely be a reality, since it thus powerfully attacks the heart of a mere observer.

On the 22d we entered the Archipelago. We saw Lesbos, Chios, Samos, celebrated for its fertility and its tyrants, and, above all, as the birthplace of Pythagoras. But every thing which the poets have said of this island, is surpassed by the beautiful episode of Telemachus. We coasted the shores of Asia, where appeared

Doride, and that soft Ionia, which gave both pleasures and great men to Greece. There the Meander wound along; there Ephesus, Miletus, Halicarnassus, Gnidus, reared themselves. I saluted the country of Homer, Apelles, Herodotus, Thales, Anaxagoras, and Aspasia: but I perceived neither the temple of Ephesus, nor the tomb of Mausoleus, nor the Venus of Gnidus. All around was a desert; and, but for the labours of Pocock, Wood, Spon, and Choiseul, I should have been unable to recognize the promontory of Mycale under its modern appellation, and divested of its glory. After having put in at Rhodes, we discovered at last the coasts of Palestine. I did not feel that sort of anxiety which I experienced when I beheld the first mountains of Greece: but the sight of the cradle of the Israelites, and of the country of the Christians, filled me with fear and reverence. I was about to alight upon the land of prodigies, among the sources of the most astonishing poesy, in the places, speaking even temperately, where the most wonderful event happened, that ever changed the face of the world—I mean the birth of the Messiah.

We cast anchor before Jaffa, about half a league from the shore, the town being to the S. E. and the *minaret* of the mosque to the east ¼ south-west. I mention here the points of the compass with exactitude, for a very important reason: the Latin vessels generally anchor further off; and then they are upon a bank of rocks, which cut the cables; while the Greek vessels, in approaching nearer to the land, find themselves upon a much less dangerous bottom, between the wet-dock (darse) of Jaffa and the bank of rocks.

Caiques came from all parts to carry the pilgrims on shore. I immediately recognised in the masters of these vessels, a different clothing, a different countenance, a different language, in fact, the Arab race, and the inhabitants of the frontier of the desert.

I sent my Greek servant to inform the Fathers of the Holy Land of the arrival of a Latin pilgrim. I soon saw a boat approaching, in which I perceived three monks, who, perceiving by my dress that I was a Frank, made signs to me with their hands. These fathers came on board; and though they were Spaniards, and spoke but a very indifferent Italian, yet we shook each other by the hand as if we were countrymen. I descended with them into the long boat; we entered the port by an aperture dug between the rocks, and dangerous even for a caique. The Arabs of the shore advanced into the water as high as their middle, in order to take us on their shoulders. A curious scene took place: my domestic was dressed in a sort of white riding coat, and white being the colour of distinction among the Arabs, they supposed that my servant was the *sheick*. They seized hold of him, and carried him in triumph in spite of his protestations, whilst I, thanks to my blue dress, saved myself obscurely on the back of a tattered mendicant.

We repaired to the residence of the fathers, a simple house of wood, built upon the port, and enjoying a beautiful view of the sea. My hosts conducted me at first to the chapel, which I found illuminated, and where they thanked God for having sent them a brother; interesting institutions! whence the traveller finds friends and help in the most barbarous countries: institutions which I have already praised, but which will never be sufficiently admired!

The monks introduced me next into a cell, where I found a table, a good bed, ink and paper, fresh water, and white linen. In order to feel the comfort of all this, let any one debark from a Greek vessel loaded with two hundred pilgrims. At eight o'clock in the evening we passed to the refectory: they said the *benedicite* by the *de profundis*; a remembrance of death which Christianity mingles with every act of life, to render them more grave, as the ancients did at their banquets, to render their pleasures more poignant. They served me at a small table, neat, and by itself, with poultry, fish, and excellent fruit, such as pomegranates, grapes, and dates in their prime; and I might drink either Cyprus wine or Levant coffee. Whilst I was thus loaded with benefits, the fathers eat contentedly a little fish, without either salt or oil: they were gay with modesty, and familiar with politeness. No useless questions, no frivolous curiosity. All their enquiries

were directed towards my journey, and on the means necessary to be observed, that I might finish it in safety: "for," said they to me, "we are answerable now to your country for your safety." They had already sent an express to the *sheick* of the Arabs of the mountain of Judea, and another to the *Pere Procureur* of Rama. "We receive you," said father Francois Munoz, "with a heart *limpide e bianco*." It was not necessary for this Spanish monk to assure me of the sincerity of his sentiments: I should have read it easily in the pious frankness of his countenance and of his looks.

This Christian and charitable reception in a country where Christianity and charity took their rise, this apostolic hospitality in a place where the first of the apostles preached the evangelist, touched me to the very heart: I remembered that other missionaries had received me with the same cordiality in the deserts of America. The monks of the Holy Land have so much the greater merit, that in shewing to the pilgrims of Jerusalem the charity of Jesus Christ, they have preserved for them the cross which was planted on these very shores. This father, with the heart *limpide e bianco*, assured me also, that he found the life which he had now led for fifty years a *vero paradiso*. Would you know what this paradise is? Every day some insult, to be threatened with a stick, with chains, and with death. Some time since these monks washed the linen of the altar: the water, impregnated with starch, in running out of their convent had whitened a stone. A Turk passed along, saw this stone, and went and told the *cadi* that the fathers had repaired their house: the *cadi* repairs to the spot, declares that the stone, which was black, is now white, and, without hearing the monks, he compels them to pay him a considerable sum. The very evening of my arrival at Jaffa, the *Pere Procureur* of the convent had been threatened with the cord by a servant of the aga, in the presence of the aga himself. He contented himself with peaceably rubbing up his mustachios, without deigning to speak a favourable word to the *dog*. Such is the *vero paradiso* of these monks, who, according to some travellers, are a sort of petty sovereigns in the Holy Land, and enjoy the greatest honours.

[*To be continued.*]

An Account of the Commerce of France with Africa, and the Islands of France and Bourbon.

THE Europeans have not always appeared as corsairs upon the shores of Africa: towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Normans and Britons had several establishments upon its western coasts, between Cape Verd and Guinea; they even penetrated into the interior of the country, by means of the rivers Senegal and Gambia; and having afterwards proceeded a short journey by land, they re-embarked their European merchandizes upon the Niger, and sold them throughout the provinces of Nigritia, the rich kingdom of Tombut, and that of Melli. These merchandizes principally consisted of linen cloth, knives, spirituous liquors, salt, and glass-beads; in return for which were given skins, ivory, gums, ostrich feathers, ambergris, and gold dust. The fatal wars during the reign of Charles VI. gradually diminished the French expeditions to Africa; so that by the fifteenth century, of all their establishments, there only remained to the French that of the island of St. Louis. The discovery of America having effected a change in the ancient commercial system, some Dieppe and Rouen merchants formed themselves into a body, under the name of the Cape Verd Company, which, in 1621, began to traffic with the western coasts of Africa, forming at the same period a settlement upon the river Senegal; which, however, they resigned in 1664, in favour of the New West India Company. The latter obtained at this epoch, amongst its other grants, the exclusive privilege of trading to the coasts of Africa lying between Cape Blanco and the Cape of Good Hope, an extent of 1500 leagues. The patent of this company having been cancelled in 1672, Colbert offered a premium of 10 francs for every slave brought by French privateers from the coast of Africa to the American colonies; but soon the monopolizing plan was renewed; for, in 1673, a Senegal Company was formed,

to which 13 francs per head were allowed for slaves. The African commerce, at this period, was divided into two parts; namely, the commerce with Senegal, and that with Guinea. The former comprises the traffic carried on between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. The right of trading thither was vested in a company, called the Senegal Company, in 1685. The charter of this company was renewed at three subsequent periods, namely, in 1696, 1704. and 1718; but in 1719 it was sold to the great India Company, which enjoyed its privileges till 1743, when it was forced to abandon the western coasts of Africa. The commerce with Guinea is that exercised between the river Sierra Leone inclusively, and the Cape of Good Hope. The exclusive privilege of trading to these parts was given, in 1685, to a company which undertook to furnish the American colonies with 1000 negroes annually; but failing in the fulfilment of this contract, it was obliged, in 1701, to yield its patent to a new association, which undertook to provide 3000 negroes annually, on conditions of enjoying the privileges of the former company, with an additional one of receiving a moiety of the duties laid upon West India produce brought into France. The affairs of this company throve better than did those of the former, without however benefiting the French colonies of America; this arose from the liberty which was given to the company during the war of succession, of providing the Spanish colonies with blacks. The patent of this company (as the Guinea Company) ought in justice to have expired in 1705; but, under the title of the Assiento Company, it was prolonged to the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Finally, during the first year of the reign of Louis XV. (1716) the trade to Guinea became free, and thus it has continued to the present time. The French merchants in general profited from the circumstance of the East India Company's abandoning the Senegal trade, in 1743, and enjoyed a free trade thither till 1772, when a hot-headed individual persuaded some credulous persons, that nothing was easier than to reach Bambouk by routes till then unknown; this delusion was seconded by a weak minister, who granted exclusive privileges, and considerable sums of money, for the carrying on of this chimerical scheme, which it is almost needless to add totally failed. Two years afterwards the direction of the monopoly passed into better hands, who confined the traffic to the purchase of slaves only. Some years subsequent to the peace of 1783, the Senegal Company obtained a prolongation of its patent (dated November, 1786,) to July, 1790, its territorial limits being fixed from Cape Blanco to Cape Verd, and the articles of traffic stated to be slaves, gum, ivory, wax, and camwood; with this proviso, that the company should bear the expences of its civil and military establishments, and moreover send annually 400 slaves to Cayenne. In fine, the whole commerce with Africa was pronounced free, by a decree of the National Assembly, in January, 1791. As to the traffic in slaves upon the eastern coasts of Africa, as well near Mozambique as Madagascar; the French privateers have only frequented these parts *habitually* since the middle of the present century, when the colonies of the isles of France and Bourbon were established. The blacks of these coasts serve to augment the culture and population of the aforesaid isles; nevertheless, since 1783, the French traders carry a vast number of slaves from Mozambique to St. Domingo; and there receive a remuneration of 40 francs per ton upon the measurement of their vessels. At the end of the reign of Louis XIV, or rather during the first years of that of Louis XV, the imports into France from the western coasts of Africa, amounted to the sum of 500,000 francs, in gums, elephants' teeth, and skins, the slaves were in number 2000, at the price of 1000 francs each, rendering a sum total of 2,000,000 francs. At the same period the total amount of the exports for Africa was 650,000 francs. At the epoch of the revolution, France sent to the western coasts of Africa goods to the value of 18,000,000 francs, out of which, foreign articles amounted to 10,000 000, and those of the growth or manufacture of France to 8,000,000 francs. The merchandizes of these parts of Africa brought into France at the period of the revolution, amounted in

value to 140,000 francs; and the slaves sent to the colonies, in number to 30,000, at the value of 1300 francs each, making a total of 39,000,000 francs. In treating of the commerce of Africa it will be perceived, that there is an affinity between it and that of the islands of France and Bourbon: we shall therefore proceed to say something of the latter. These colonies, which are situate in the Indian Ocean, 3 or 400 miles distant from Madagascar, were almost unknown at the conclusion of Louis the XIVth's reign, and in fact had no political existence before 1735, when Bourdonnaie was appointed governor of them. The first inhabitants of those islands were some Frenchmen, who had escaped from the massacre to which many of their countrymen were doomed by the natives of Madagascar. At the epoch of the revolution the exports of France for the isles of France and Bourbon amounted to 4,600,000 francs, and the imports of France from these colonies, at the same period, to 2,700,000 francs. These imports consisted entirely of Bourbon coffee, for notwithstanding the efforts of M. Poivre (who superintended the cultivation of the two isles from 1770 to 1773) to raise spices, cloves, and nutmegs, not a single cargo of these valuable articles has hitherto been brought thence to France. There is a commerce carried on, as already stated, between the two islands and the eastern coasts of Africa, as also in the Asiatic seas, to which latter, however, the late East India Company gave a considerable check; but at present the two islands not only enjoy the privilege of free trade with India, but have at length seen the project originally formed by Bourdonnaie carried into execution, namely, the Isle of France formed into a rendezvous for all vessels trading to Asia. By a decree of the month of May, 1787, all foreign vessels are allowed to enter Port Louis in the said island, without paying any duty.

How far the commerce of France with Africa may be benefited by *our* noble resolution to abstain from the detestable traffic in human flesh, we will not pretend to determine; but we have every reason to suppose from the miserable state of the French colonies in America, that the humane, meritorious, and excellent designs of our legislature, in abolishing the slave trade, will not be counteracted through the means of French traders.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

SIR,

AS the science and study of Natural Philosophy is at the present day universally held in high estimation, and as the professed object of your most valuable Miscellany is to convey through its medium instruction and amusement, I hope these considerations will be a sufficient excuse for having troubled you at present. The following curious phenomenon, it is presumed, will not be unacceptable to most part of your readers.—

On Monday, the twenty-fourth of August last, the day was extremely hot, and attended by intermitting thunder and lightning, which sometimes ceased for the space of half an hour, till, towards night, it became incessant, and peal after peal succeeded each other with such astonishing rapidity, that the reverberations of the preceding one were generally interrupted by the sudden clap of that immediately succeeding. Whilst the lightning darted forth in a thousand different forms, I observed one appearance more particular than the rest, which was a perpendicular column of flame, that seemed to form a communication between the earth and clouds, in the form of an *Ignis Pyramidalis*, at the same time the lightning burst forth as if discharged from a piece of large ordnance, and soon after it descended diagonally from a chasm in the clouds, illuminating the whole sensible horizon. From Sheffield to the S. W. along the high moors towards Buxton, the thunder and lightning were tremendous, attended by incessant rain; and near Calver, a village S. W. from this town, about half way from here to Buxton, about eight o'clock at night, a very heavy shower of hail fell, which continued for some time, and very much surprized the country people to see lightning and hail, two such extremes, both make their appearance together, evincing at once an elementary discord, as if to stamp the character of uncertainty on nature, and still to leave man ignorant

and bewildered in attempting to account for the incomprehensible works of divine providence. Now, as we are taught to believe that hail is drops of falling rain, congealed and crystallized by the action of cold in the atmosphere, and changed into a glassy substance, white and hard, varying in figure according to the size or shape of the particles of water of which it is composed, how is it possible that such a process could take place at a time when the heat was so great as to cause so much thunder and lightning? Philosophers inform us, that in the higher regions of the atmosphere the air is rarified immensely by the continual action of the sun's rays, so that vapours from the earth being much more dense and heavy than that lighter air, can never rise to that height to be there condensed into rain, and it is evident that where there is no rain there can be no hail; and in the lower regions near the earth, where the air is rendered hot by the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays, so as to collect the electric fluid in such quantities, as to create so much thunder and lightning, how is it possible there can be any cold to freeze the particles of water so as to produce hail? and then the intermediate space between the two former must have the sun's rays darting directly through it, which must cause a considerable degree of heat, and thereby partially prevent the freezing from taking place, and if it did not totally prevent it, it is reasonable to suppose, that though it might congeal, and actually be changed into hail, yet, by falling through the ambient medium, where the electric fluid is gathering and discharging itself in the form of thunder and lightning, that it would again assume its aqueous form, and not descend to us in the form of hail, dry and hard, as if the attenuating heat of the ambient air had made no more impression on it than the cold air of winter would have done.

The appearance of hail with thunder and lightning seemed very extraordinary to me, and struck me very forcibly; and being desirous to know, if possible, the cause of such a singular phenomenon, I shall be particularly happy, if any among your philosophical readers will undertake to account for it; and if they can clear up these seeming irregularities and incongruities in nature, on any of the known principles of philosophy, they will much oblige your humble servant,

T. S.

Sheffield, Sept. 7, 1807.

On the GERMAN *and* ENGLISH LANGUAGES, *and their* MUTUAL AFFINITIES. *By the Rev.* JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

NO nation, in the present day, has either applied with greater ardour to the acquisition of knowledge, or made greater advances in the sciences than the Germans. They have arrived at excellence in every branch of literature, and are worthy of applause for their successful efforts. Their medical professors have long since taken the lead in Europe. They have many laborious chemists, and to them we are indebted for our Herschel, the most distinguished optician and astronomer that any age or country has produced. They are as remarkable for works of imagination as for those of deep reflection and severe investigation. No poets have taken more lofty flights than theirs have done, nor have any novelists acquired greater celebrity than those of Germany may justly claim.

Till of late, whatever they published was in Latin, the common language of the learned; but now they confine themselves in all their communications to the German, with which few English scholars are acquainted.

Even they among our countrymen, who are most distinguished for literature, and pay attention to languages; even they who are conversant with French, Italian, Spanish, seem to despair of learning German. Little do they suspect, that all the Teutonic languages are radically one; and that the German must be considered as essentially the same with English, disguised only by its uncouth habiliments. These being skilfully removed, the features of resemblance cannot fail to be discerned even by those who have paid the least attention to these subjects.

The Germans multiply their consonants, and are fond of the *Sexquepedalia verba*. With them a single

compound occupies so much space as to appear like one connected sentence, whilst the English, anxious to express much in little time, abbreviate their terms and abound with such as, in the lapse of ages, have become monosyllabic.

This multiplicity of compounds, however, is not the greatest obstacle to the acquisition of German. The greatest perplexity arises commonly from ignorance of those laws, which govern the mutations of language; laws, to which all nations yield obedience, and which in every country have been unremittingly producing dialects, or converting dialects into distinct and several languages, such as ultimately retain little resemblance to each other.

This precisely has been and still continues to be the operating cause of dissimilitude between the English and the German. They are descended from the same stock: they are nearly related, although in speech they seem barbarians to each other. In disposition they resemble; they have the same love for science, and the same indefatigable industry in pursuit of it. They are equals in mental powers and exertions; for, whilst they excel other nations in the number and variety of their literary productions, neither of them can claim superiority over the other. This appears by such works as have, from time to time, been translated from the German.

But, although many valuable publications have been selected from the rest, and rendered accessible to the English reader, many others equally valuable are locked up from him and concealed in a language which he does not understand, and has little inclination to acquire.

For this reason, I shall endeavour to facilitate its acquisition, by removing those difficulties which have a tendency to quench the ardour of enquiry.

It is not my intention to compose a Grammar for the use of students. This has been done already by able linguists. The rules of Grammar are not my object in this dissertation. Mine is a more laborious undertaking, more out of the beaten track, a work in which I can derive little assistance from those who have gone before me.

In all languages letters of the same organ are apt to glide into each other's place; and every nation, in its derivative expressions, substitute without scruple one consonant for another, provided only there subsist organic affinity between them. This privilege is assumed by the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English, and not less freely by the German.

Grammarians have paid particular attention to this in Greek, and it is only by similar attention that the learner can understand the changes which take place in the conjugation of its verbs. Without this, all is confusion, and the Greek verbs must appear anomalous in the extreme, a burthen to the memory. With this, such changes no longer appear capricious, the reason for them becomes obvious, and the acquisition of the verbs in all their inflections will be rendered easy.

Our grammarians say, that in Greek the commutable consonants are P. B. F.; K. C. Ch.; T. D. Th.

In the first series M should have been added, because, to mention only the word grammar, M takes the place of π and φ as in γραφω γεγραπται γεγραμμενος.

Till within these few years even genteel people paid little attention to orthography, and felt no shame for their ignorance in this respect. At a more remote period, the feudal lords were obliged to *sign* and *seal* their deeds drawn up by scriveners, because they could not write their names.

At the present day most people learn to write and read: yet this does not sufficiently preserve orthography, because the pronunciation varies in every county, and all men are disposed to write precisely as they speak. But, if in adjoining counties the pronunciation varies, how great must be the dissonance in distant provinces which have little or no communication with each other!

Let us then begin our vocabulary of German and of English, with such words as either merely change their vowels in these kindred languages; or retaining their vowels, make some little change in their consonants, dif-

ferent however from the changes already noticed in letters of the same organ. Among these will be introduced such expressions as perfectly agree in German and in English; and those, in which the principal difference consists in the prepositions *Be* and *Ge*, both common in these languages.

VOCABULARY.

Aal, *Eel*
Aehre, *Ear*
Aetzen, *to eat*
Allein, *alone*
Almosen, *Alms*
An, *in*
Asches, *Ashes*
Baare, *a Barrow, or Bier*
Bär, *a Bear*
Baitze, *bait*
Baum, *Beam*
Bedeken, *to deck*
Beere *a Berry*
Befahren, *to fear*
Befehden, *to defy*
Befeilen, *to file*
Befinden, *to find*
Beflügelt, *fledged*
Befreyen, *to free*
Befühlen, *to feel*
Begeben, *to give*
Begehren, *to beg*
Beginnen, *to begin*
Begraben, *to bury*
Behacken, *to hack*
Behandeln, *to handle*
Behangen, *to hang*
Behauen, *to hew*
Behause, *to house*
Behuff, *behoef*
Bejahen, *to say yea, to affirm*
Beil, *a Bill-hook*
Bein, *Bone*
Beladen, *to lade*
Belangen, *to belong*
Belecken, *to lick*
Bellen, *to bellow, to bawl*
Benamen } *to name*
Benennen }
Berauben, *to rob*
Bereuen, *to rue*
Bersten, *to burst*
Beschämen, *to shame*
Bescheinen, *to shine*
Bescheeren, *to shear*
Beschliesen, *to close*
Beschmieren, *to smear*
Beschrieben, *to describe*
Beschrien, *to decry*
Beschreyen, *to cry for*
Beschuhen, *to Shoe*
Beschweren, *to swear*
Besehen, *to see*
Besengen, *to singe*
Besiegeln, *to seal*
Besingen, *to sing*
Besohlen, *to sole*
Besprechen, *to speak*
Beständig, *constant*
Bestätigen, *to state*
Beste, *best*
Bestehen, *to consist*
Bestehlen, *to steal*
Bestie, *a Beast*
Bestreuen, *to strew*
Betruben, *to trouble*
Beute, *booty*
Bewahren, *to warn*
Bewegen, *to wag*
Beysammen, *to assemble*
Beiseit, *aside*
Beystehen, *to stand by*
Biene, a *Bee*
Bier, *Beer*
Binden, *to bind*
Blasen, *to blast*
Blau, *blue*
Bleichen, *to bleach*
Blenden, *to blind*
Blume, *bloom*
Bohne, *a Bean*
Bohren, *to bore*
Boot, *a Boat*
Bord, *border*
Brennen, *to burn*
Bringen, *to bring*
Brodt, *Bread*
Bruch, *Breech*
Brusoo, *Breast*
Bube, *a Boy*
Buche, *Beech*
Buch, *Book*
Bürde, *burden*
Busch, *Bush*
Damm, *a Dam*
Dampf, *damp*
Dauren, *to dure*
Dehnen, *to extend*
Diele, *a Deal*
Dorren, *to dry*
Dürffen, *to dare*
Dünge, *Dung*
Eber, *a Boar*
Ehrenlohn, *earning*
Ein, *one*
Einfalt, *simplicity*
Eiss, *Ice*
Enden, *to end*
Erbin, *an Heir*
Ernst, *earnest*
Erste, *first*
Es, *this*
Esche, *an Ash*
Esel, *Ass*
Essig, *acid*
Eule, *Owl*
Fallen, *to fall*
Falsch, *false*
Fang, *Fang*
Faust, *Fist*
Fehlen, *to fail*
Feige, *a Fig*
Feile, *a File*
Fein, *fine*
Feind, *Fiend*
Feist, *Fat*
Feld, *Field*
Fern, *far*
Feast, } *firm*
Fest, }
Fett, *Fat*
Feur, *Fire*
Finden, *to find*
Finger, *Finger*
Fisch, *Fish*
Flach, *flat*
Flegel, *flail*
Fleisch, *Flesh*
Fliegen, *to fly*
Fliehen, *to flee*
Fliessen, *to flow*
Floh, *a Flea*
Fluss, *Flux*
Fohle, *a Foal*
Form, *form*
Forst, *Forest*
Freund, *Friend*
Frey, *free*
Frisch, *fresh*
Frosch, *Frog*
Frost, *Frost*
Frucht, *Fruit*
Fuchs, *Fox*
Fühlen, *to feel*
Füllen, *to fill*
Fünf, *five*
Für, *for, fore*
Gast, *Guest*
Gebähren, *to bear*
Gebohren, *born*
Gebuhrt, *birth*
Gebürtet, *bearded*
Geblüt, *Blood*
Gebracht, *brought*
Gebrannt, *burnt*
Gebrochen, *broken*
Gefalten, *to fold*
Geflügel, *a Fowl*
Gefühl, *the feeling*
Gehäufft, *heaped*
Gehen, *to go*
Gehörlos, *deaf*
Geist, *Ghost*
Gerad, *right*
Gesund, *sound*
Gewinnen, *to gain*
Glantz, *glance*
Glas, *Glass*
Gleich, *like*
Glück, *luck*
Gluen, *to glow*
Gottlos, *ungodly*
Gran, *Grain*
Gras, *Grass*
Gran, *grey*
Grün, *green*
Grund, *Ground*
Gurt, *Girt*
Gut, *good*
Haar, *Hair*
Haacken, *to hack*
Hag, *Hedge*
Hahn, *Hen*
Halm, *Halm*
Hammer, *Hammer*
Hand, *Hand*
Handschuh, *Glove*
Hangen, *to hang*
Harn, *Urine*
Haube, *a Hood*
Hauen, *to hew*
Haus, *House*
Heft, *Haft*
Heilen, *to heal*
Heim, *Home*
Heiser, *hoarse*
Heitzen, *to heat*
Helen, *to hele*
Helffte, *half*
Helm, *helm*
Henckel, *handle*
Her, } *here*
Hier, }
Herde, *herd*
Hinde, *hind*
Hindern, *to hinder*
Höhe, Hoheit
Hohl, *a hole*
Hopfen, *Hops*
Horchen, *to hearken*
Hören, *to hear*
Hugel, *Hill*
Hund, *Hound*
Hunger, *Hunger*
Hüpfen, *to hop*
Hürde, *hurdle*
Hut, *Hat*
Hütte, *Hut*
Jahr, *Year*
Ich, *I*
Irren, *to err*
Jugend, *Youth*
Jung, *young*
Kennen, *to ken*
Kern, *Corn*
Klumpse, *clump*
Knie, *Knee*

Knopf, Knote } *a Knot*
König, *King*
Kratzen, *to scratch*
Kuss, *Kiss*
Laden, *to lade*
Lahm, *lame*
Lang, *long*
Lappe, *Flap*
Lappen, *to lap*
Latte, *Slate*
Lange, Lie, } *lixivium*
Lecken, *to lick*
Lehren, *to learn*
Leim, *Lime*
Leinen, *Linen*
Leiste, *a List limit*
Lenden, *loins*
Lermen, *alarm*
Lesen, *Lesson*
Liegen, *to lie*
Lippe, *Lip*
Lose, *loose, free, wicked*
Lot, *Lead*
Lügen, *to lie*
Lumpe, *lump*
Lunge, *Lungs*
Mager, *meagre*
Mahl, *a Meal*
Mahl, *a Mole*
Mahlen, *to mill, mull*
Mahlen, *to mould, Model*
Mahnen, *to admonish*
Manch, *many*
Mangen, *Mangle*
Mann, *Man*
Mappe, *Map*
Marsch, *a march*
Mast, *a Mast*
Maul Esel, *a Mule*
Meer, *a Meer*
Maus, *a Mouse*
Mein, *mine*
Melcken, *to milk*
Mengen, *mingle*
Mercken, *to mark*
Messen, *to measure*
Mich, *Me*
Mild, *mild*
Mine, *a Mine*
Mine, *the mien*
Mode, *mode*
Model, *Model*
Morgen, *Morning*
Moss, *must*
Nahren, *nourish*
Nahme, *name*
Nase, *Nose*
Nein, *none*
Netz, *a Net*
Neu, *new*
Neun, *nine*

Nicht, *not*
Niemand, *no Man*
Niesen, *sneeze*
Nun, *now*
Oder, *or*
Oel, *Oil*
Oft, *oft*
Ohr, *Ear*
Ohren-finger, *little-finger*
Ordnen, *to order*
Ost, *East*
Paar, *a pair*
Packen, *to pack*
Pein, *pain*
Pfahl, *a Pole*
Pfand, *a pawn*
Pfenning, *Penny*
Pflantzen, *to plant*
Pflaume, *a Plumb*
Prost, *Post*
Pfuhl, *Pool*
Pfund, *a Pound*
Pille, *a Pill*
Pinsel, *a Pencil*
Plan, *a Plain*
Plumpe, *a Pump*
Plündern, *to plunder*
Pomp, *pomp*
Post, *Post*
Preis, *price*
Preisen, *to praise*
Pessen, *to press*
Puder, *Powder*
Puls, *Pulse*
Punct, *Point*
Raam, *Cream*
Rand, *Rind*
Rar, *rare*
Rasen, *to rage*
Raspel, *a Rasp*
Rauben, *to rob*
Raum, *Room*
Rechnen, *to reckon*
Recken, *to wrack*
Reede, *a Road*
Regen, *Rain*
Regnen, *to rain*
Reiben, *to rub*
Reich, *rich*
Reitchen, *to reach*
Rein, *rinced*
Rennen, *to run*
Rente, *Rent*
Ross, *Horse*
Rost, *rust*
Rösten, *to roast*
Reuen, *to rue*
Ruhen, *to rest*
Rund, *round*
Saen, *to sow*
Sang, *Song*
Sau, *a Sow*
Saur, *sour*
Scham, *shame*

Schanden, *to scandalize*
Scheinen, *to shine*
Schelten, *to scold*
Schenen, *to shy*
Schlappe, *a Slap*
Schlau, *sly*
Schlehe, *a Sloe*
Schleim, *Slime*
Schleichen, *slouch, sleek, and slick*
Schleuse, *a Sluice*
Schliessen, *to close*
Schlinge, *a Sling*
Schlitzen, *to slit*
Schloss, *Inclosure*
Schlottern, *slattern*
Schluss, *conclusion*
Schmar en, *to marr*
Schmerts, *smart*
Schmieren, *to smear*
Schmutz, *smut*
Schmoren, *simmer*
Schnappen, *snap*
Schnarchen, *snore*
Schnautze, *snout*
Schnee, *Snow*
Schöpfen, *to scoup*
Schrapen, *to scrape*
Schrein, *a Shrine*
Schrey, *cry*
Schule, *School*
Schüren, *to scour*
Schwach, *weak*
Schwalbe, *swallow*
Schwein, *Swine*
Schwester, *Sister*
Schwimmen, *swim*
Schwitzen, *to sweat*
Schwulst, *swelling*
Schlav, *Slave*
Schribent, *Scribe*
Seckel, *a Sack*
Seegeln, *to sail*
Seele, *Soul*
Sehen, *to see*
Sehr, *sore, very*
Sencken, *to sink*
Senden, *to send*
Siehe, *see*
Sincken, *to sink*
Singen, *to sing*
Sinn, *since*
Sinnlich, *sensual*
Sitzen, *to sit*
So, *so*
Sohn, *Son*
Solcher, *such*
Soldner, *Soldier*
Sole, *a Sole*
Sollen, *shall*
Sommer, *Summer*
Sonderbar, *asunder*
Sonne, *Sun*
Spahen, *to spy*

Spalten, *to split*
Spanner, *to span*
Sparen, *to spare*
Sparre, *a spar*
Speiche, *spoke*
Speyen, *to spit, spew*
Spiegeln, *speculate*
Spiess, *a Spike*
Spindel, *spindle*
Spinnen, *to spin*
Spital, *Hospital*
Sporen, *to spur*
Spotten, *to sport*
Sprache, *speak*
Springen, *to spring*
Spritzen, *to spirt*
Staat, *State*
Staar, *Starling*
Stahl, *Steel*
Stall, *a Stall*
Stallen, *to stale*
Stamm, *Stem*
Stank, *stink*
Starckmeel, *Starch*
Stattlich, *stately*
Stauren, *to stun*
Stehen, *to stand*
Stehlen, *to steal*
Steiff, *stiff*
Stein, *Stone*
Stemmen, *to stem*
Stern, *Star*
Steuern, *to steer*
Stich, *sticking*
Steer, *a Steer*
Stillen, *to still*
Still-tand, *a Truce*
Stincken, *to stink*
Stock, *a Stick*
Stopfen, *to stop*
Stören, *to stir*
Stossel, *a Tossel*
Stossen, *to toss*
Straeks, *streight*
Strahlen, *to strap, stripe*
Stranden, *to strang*
Strang, *string*
Strecken, *to stretch*
Streit, *a Strait*
Streu, *Straw*
Streuen, *to strew*
Strom, *Stream*
Stumpf, *a Stump*
Stück, *a Stick*
Stuhl, *a Stool*
Sturmen, *to storm*
Summe, *Sum*
Sumpf, *a Swamp*
Sund, *a Sound*
Sunde, *a Sin*
Sundigen, *to sin*
Taumeln, *to tumble*
Termin, *Term*
Tonns, *a Ton*

Torff, *Turf*
Trau, } *Troth*
Trene, }
Treu, *faithful*
Trenloss, *perfidious*
Trollen, *to roll*
Tropp, *a Troop*
Truben, *to trouble*
Trummer, *a Tumbler*
Tumult, *Tumult*
Uhr, *Hour*
Ur, *origin*
Waare, *Ware*
Wacht, *Watch*
Waden, *to wade*
Wagen, *Waggon*
Wahl, *the Will*
Wähnen, *to ween*
Währen, *to ware*
Wald, *a wild, wold*
Wall, *a Wall*
Wallfisch, *a Whale*
Waltzen, *to wallow*
Wancken, *to wink*
Wandern, *to wander*
Wann, *when*
Wanne, *a Vane*
Wannen, *to ventilate, to winnow*
Wannen, *whence*
Wappen, *Weapons*
Warmen, *to warm*
Warnen, *to warn*
Waschen, *wash*
Wehe, *woe*
Wehren, *to warn*
Weinen, *to whine*
Weise, *wise*
Weitzen, *Wheat*
Welcher, *which*
Wenden, *to wind*
Wie, *how*
Wild, *wild*
Wille, *will*
Wincken, *wink*
Winckel, *twinkling*
Winter, *Winter*
Wircken, *work*
Wirren, *worry*
Wol, *well*
Wolcke, *Welkin*
Wolff, *Wolf*
Wollen, *to will*
Wolle, *Wool*
Wunde, *wound*
Wander, *wonder*
Wünschen, *wish*
Wurm, *Worm*
Zeichen, *a Sign*
Zehren, *to cheer*
Zirchel, *Circle*
Zucker, *Sugar*
Zuheilen, *to heal*
Zurichten, *to right*
Zusammen, *to assemble*
Zusehen, *to see*

In the first class of commutable consonants B P F V M W, we have the subsequent examples:—

Abends, *Evening*
Aff, *Ape*
Auf, *Up*
Beleben, *to enliven*
Benne, *a Wain*
Berch, *a Perch*
Beschaben, *to shave*
Biber, *a Beaver*
Birn, *a Pear*
Eben, *even*
Ephen, *Ivy*
Fieber, *fever*
Flechten, *to plight*
Geben, *to give*
Glauben, *to believe*
Graben, *to grave*
Haben, *to have*
Habicht, *a Hawk*
Hafen, *Haven*
Halb *half*
Hanff, *Hemp*
Harffe, *Harp*
Haauffen, *to heap*
Heben, *to heave*
Helffen, *to help*
Knabe, *Knave*
Lamm, *Lamb*
Laub, *a Leaf*
Leben, *to live, life*
Leber, *Liver*
Lefze, *Lip*
Liebe, *love*
Nabe, *Nave*
Nabel, *Navel*
Ob, *if*
Oben, *upon*
Ober, *over*
Offnen, *to open*
Ofen, *Oven*
Pfeffer, *Pepper*
Pfeiffen, *to pipe*
Pfahl, *a Pole*
Pfand, *a Pawn*
Pflügen, *to plough*
Pöbel, *People*
Polster, *a Bolster*
Probe, *Proof*
Reiffen, *to ripen*
Reiff, *Rime, or Hoar-frost*
Rübe, *Rape*
Salbe, *Salve*
Schaben, *to shave*
Schaf, *a Sheep*
Schafer, *Shepherd*
Scharff, *sharp*
Schauffel, *Shovel*
Schiff, *Ship*
Schlaff, *sleep*
Schlafflos, *sleepless*
Schlummern, *slumber*
Schupf, *a Cuff*
Seiffe, *Soap*
Selber, *self*
Sieb, *Sieve*
Sieben, *to sift*
Sieben, *seven*
Silber, *Silver*
Streben, *to strive*
Streiffen, *to strip*
Stube, *stove, stew*
Stuffe, *step*
Stumm, *Dumb*
Tafel, *Table*
Trube, } *trouble*
Trübsal, }
Vater, *Father*
Ubel, *evil*
Uber, *over*
Ueber, *after*
Uberdiss, *over, this, besides*
Ubergehen, *to go by*
Uberfius, *surplus*
Uberladen, *to overlade*

The compounds of *Uber* are more than two hundred, most of which are closely allied to English.

Verbieten, *to forbid*
Verdienen, *worth*
Verfliegen, *to fly away*
Vergehen, *to go beyond, to overgo*

The compounds in *Ver* exceed a thousand, almost all applied in English to notions of like import with the German.

Vieh, *a Beast*
Vier, *four*
Vogel, *a Fowl*
Volk, *Folk*
Voll, *full*
Vor, *for, fore*
Vorgehen, *to go before*
Vorgesagt, *foresaid*
Vorliegen, *to lay before*
Vorsehung, *foreseeing*
Vorwerts, *forward*

Such compounds are numerous, and are easily compared with corresponding terms in English.

Urlaub, *leave*
Waffen, *weapon*
Wallen, *to boil*
Wannen, *to winnow*
Weben, *to weave*
Weib, *Wife*
Weiden, *to feed*
Wetten, *to bet*
Wibel, *weavil*
Wicke, *vetch*

In the second class of commutable consonants, we have C Ch G Gh K Q and X.

Achs, *Axis*
Acht, *eight*
Belachen, *to laugh*
Beleuchten, *to enlighten*
Bequem, *become*
Besprengen, *sprinkle*
Bewachen, *awaken*
Bewachsen, *to wax*
Brechen, *break*
Docke, *Dog*
Dappeln, *to double*
Ecke, *Edge*
Eiche, *Oak*
Fechten, *fight*
Flucht, *flight*
Furchten, *frighten*
Gemein, *common*
Glocke, *Clock*
Glucken, *to cluck*
Gork, *Cork*
Grume, *Crumb*.
Hacke, *Axe*
Hoch, *high*
Kalbe, *Calf*
Kalck, *Calx*
Kalt, *cold*
Kamin, *Chimney*
Kamm, *Comb*
Kammer, *Chamber*
Kan, *can*
Kanne, *a Can*
Käse, *Cheese*
Kasten, *Chest*
Kater, *Cat*
Kauen, *to chew*
Kauffer, *chapman*
Kirche, *Church*
Kiste, *Chest*
Klar, *clear*
Kleben, *to cleave*
Klingeln, *to clink*
Klippe, *Cliff*
Klüpfel, *a Club*

Koch, *cook*
Kohl, *Cole*
Kohle, *Coal*
Kolbe, *a Club*
Kommen, *Come*
Konigin, *Queen*
Korn, *Corn*
Kosten, *Costs*
Krähen, *to crow*
Kranich, *Crane*
Krug, *a cruise*
Kruste, *Crust*
Kufe, *a Kiere, Cuve* Fr. *Kiere* is a Wiltshire word.
Kuhe, *Cow*
Kühl, *cool*
Küste, *Coast*
Kutsche, *a Coach*
Lachen, *laugh*
Lauch, *a Leek*
Leicht, *light, easy*
Lerche, *a Lark*
Lenchten, *to lighten*
Licht, *light, lumen*
Macht, *might*
Machen, *to make*
Milch, *Milk*
Mischen, *to mix*
Nachbar, *Neighbour*
Nacht, *Night*
Nahe, *nigh*
Näheste, *nighest*
Ochs, *Ox*
Pech, *Pitch*
Pflug, *a Plough*
Placken, *to plague*
Platz, *place*
Rache, *Wreck*
Rauchen, *to reek*
Rauhe, *roughness*
Recht, *right*
Sache, *sake*
Saugen, *to suck*
Schalen, *to skale, shell*
Schaumen, *to skum*
Schedel, *Skull*
Schmauch, *smoke*
Schöps, *a Sheep*
Schuh, *a Shoe*
Schuldig, *guilty*
Sechs, *six*
Seckel, *a Satchel*
Seugen, Saügen, } *to suckle*
Sichel, *a Sickle*
Sicher, *secure*
Sicherheit, *security*
Siech, *sick*
Stechen, *to stick*
Stecken, *a Stick*
Streicheln, *to stroke*
Sucht, *sickness*
Suchen, *to seek*
Triegen, *to trick*
Trüglich, *trickish*
Trog, *a Trough*
Ungemein, *uncommon*
Unendlich, *infinite*

With this negative preposition *Un*, we have more than twelve hundred compounds similar to our own.

Wachs, *War*
Wachen, *to wake*
Wichtig, *weighty*
Wocke, *Week*

In the third class of commutable consonants, we have D T Th Z.

Alt, *old*
Aelter, *older*
Bad, *Bath*
Bart, *Beard*
Bette, *Bed*
Bekleiden, *to clothe*
Beschatten, *to shade*
Beyde, *both*
Blat, *blade*
Blüte, *blowth*
Blut, *Blood*
Boden, *bottom*
Brant, *Bride*
Breit, *broad*
Bret, *a Board*
Bruder, *Brother*
Brüten, *to brood*
Dach, *thatch*
Daher, *there*
Danken, *to thank*
Darein, *therein*
Daum, *Thumb*
Denken, *to think*
Den, *then*
Dick, *thick*
Dieb, *Thief*
Diesen, *this*
Disseit, *this side*
Ding, *thing*
Dipfel, *tip*
Distel, *Thistle*
Donner, *Thunder*
Dorn, *Thorn*
Drat, *Thread*
Drehen, *to turn*
Dreschen, *thresh*
Drey, *three*
Dritte, *third*
Du, *thou*
Denken, *to think*
Dünn, *thin*
Durch, *through*
Dürsten, *to thirst*
Dutte, *Teat*
Eid, *oath*
Eitel, *idle*
Erde, *Earth*
Falte, *fold*
Feder, *Feather*
Fehde, *fight*
Fluth, *flood*
Fordern, *to further*
Futter, *Fodder*
Garten, *Garden*
Gedrang, *a throng*
Gleiten, *to glide*
Gürten, *to gird*
Halten, *to hold*
Hart, *hard*
Haupt, *Head*
Heide, *Heath*
Herd, *Hearth*
Heyde, *Heathen*
Hirte, *herd*
Kleiden, *to clothe*
Laut, *loud*
Leder, *Leather*
Leiter, *a Ladder*
Malz, *Malt*
Mittel, *middle*
Monat, *Month*
Mutter, *Mother*
Nieder, *nether*
Nord, *North*
Noth, *Need*
Pfad, *Path*
Reiten, *to ride*
Retten, *to rid*
Ried, *a Reed*
Roth, *red*
Sattel, *Saddle*
Schatten, *to shade*
Schmied, *Smith*
Smiede, *smithy*
Schüten, *to shed*
Selten, *seldom*
Sieden, *to seethe*
Spate, *Spade*
Statig, *steady*
Stumm, *dumb*
Sud, *South*
Tach, *thatch*
Tag, *Day*
Tantzen, *to dance*
Tan, *Dew*
Taub, *deaf*
Taube, *Dove*
Tauchen, *to douse*
Taugen, *to do, suffice*
Tauffen, *to dip*
Teigh, *Dough*
That, *a Deed*
Theil, *a deal*
Theuer, *dear*
Thier, *a Deer*
Thor, *a Door*, porta
Thüre, *a Door*, janua
Thun, *do, doings*
Thurm, *a Tower*
Tieff, *deep*
Tiele, *a Dealboard*
Tochter, *Daughter*
Tod, *death*
Todt, *dead*
Tödtlich, *deadly*
Tocke, *a Dog*
Tragen, *to drag*
Trank, *drink*
Trauen, *to trust, to dare*
Trauffen, *to drop*
Traum, *a Dream*
Treiben, *to drive*
Treiber, *a Driver*
Treten, *to tread*
Trieffen, *to drip*
Trillen, *to drill soldiers*
Trinken, *to drink*
Tritt, *a tread*
Trocken, *dry*
Trommel, *a Drum*
Tropfen, *a drop*
Tröpfeln, *to drop, drip*
Truncken, *drunk*
Trüse, *Dregs*
Tüchtig, *tidy*
Tumm, *dumb*
Tungen, *to dung*
Waten, *to wade*
Weide, *Willow*
Weit, *wide*
Welt, *World*
Wehrt, *worth*
Wetter, *Weather*
Widder, *a Weather*
Wieder, *with*
Wiederstand, *withstand*
Wittwe, *Widow*
Worzu, *whereto*
Zähre, *a Tear*
Zahl, *tale, number*
Zähmen, *to tame*
Zange, *Tongs*
Zehe, *a Toe*
Zehende, *tenth*
Zehlen, *to tell, count*
Zeisel, *Thistle*
Zerzerren, *to tear*
Ziegler, *a Tyler*
Zieren, *to attire*
Zinn, *Tin*
Zipfel, *tip*
Zoll, *Toll*
Zu, *to*
Zug, *tug*
Zunge, *Tongue*
Zweig, *a Twig*
Zwey, *two*
Zwo, *two*
Zwischen,
Zwolf, *twelve*

In the fourth class of commutable consonants we have S and T with the subsequent examples.

Aus, *out*	Schiessen, *to shoot*
Beissen, *to bite*	Schoss, *a shoot, shot*
Besser, *better*	Schussel, *scuttle*
Biss, *a bit and a bite*	Schuss, *a shot, a cast*
Dass, *that*	Schweiss, *sweat*
Essen, *to eat*	Sessel, *a settle*
Floss, *float*	Sinnen, *to think*
Fuss, *Foot*	Spiess, *a Spit*
Geiss, *Goat*	Sproos, *a Sprout*
Gleissen, *to glisten*	Strasse, *a Street*
Gross, *great*	Sturtzen, *to toss*
Hassen, *to hate*	Süsse, *sweet*
Heiss, *hot*	Ton, *a sound*
Kessel, *Kettle*	Trossel, *a Throstle*
Loss, *lot*	Was, *what*
Losen, *to cast lots*	Wasser, *water*
Nessel, *Nettle*	Weiss, *white*
Nuss, *Nut*	Wissen, *to wit*
Rasseln, *to rattle*	

In the fifth class of commutable consonants, we have G and W with the subsequent examples.

Bogen, *Bow*	Magen, *maw*
Biegen, *to bow*	Sage, *a Saw*
Borgen, *borrow*	Segen, *to saw*
Eigen, *own*	Sorge, *sorrow*
Folgen, *to follow*	Talg, *Tallow*
Felgen, *to fallow*	

In the sixth class of commutable consonants, H and W, we have these examples.

Ahl, *Awl*	Roh, *raw*
Heil, *whole*	Reike, *row*
Heulen, *to wail*	Stroh, *Straw*
Hure, *Whore*	

In the seventh class of commutable consonants, G K or Ck and Y or I, we have the subsequent examples.

Belügen, *to lie*	Lüfftig, *lofty, airy*
Benagein, *to nail*	Mächtig, *mighty*
Durstig, *thirty*	Nagel, *a Nail*
Ey, *Egg*	Rocken, *Rye*
Fliege, *a Fly*	Sagen, *to say*
Garn, *Yarn*	Segel, *a Sail*
Gelb, *yellow*	Tag, *Day*
Gelbroth, *Orange colour*, i. e. *yellow red*	Wagen, *weigh*
	Weg, *way*
Gelten, *to yield*	Weggehen, *to go away*
Hagel, *Hail*	
Honig, *Honey*	Würdig, *worthy*
Legen, *to lay*	

The observations here submitted to the attention of your readers will apply to all the languages of Europe and of Asia, and will enable any one to trace their affinities with ease. They will assist the learner in the acquisition of these languages, and greatly expedite his progress, because they will enable him to discern a radical identity, even in such as at present may appear discordant.

A critical knowledge of the German will be particularly useful to such gentlemen as may be destined to seek their fortune in the east; for it is now universally acknowledged, that, as the English connects itself with German, so German connects itself with Greek, with Persian, with Sanscritt, and in short with all the languages of India.

Should what I have thus communicated prove acceptable to your numerous readers, I shall endeavour to trace, for their benefit, the connexion of all these languages together, and enable them to see distinctly, that they are radically one.

The Contemplatist.

No. III.

On the Degradation of Authors.

"*Such a superiority do the pursuits of literature possess above every other occupation, that even he who attains but a mediocrity in them, merits the pre-eminence above those that excel the most in the common and vulgar professions.*"

Hume.

I HAVE often observed, with emotions of the strongest indignation, the popular inclination to cast a shade of odium and ridicule upon the profession of an author; an inclination which reflects upon those who manifest it so striking an abdication of common sense and common liberality, that it is matter of astonishment it should ever be found in those, who affect a superiority upon the plea of intellect. There is a singularity also attached to this which deserves to be noticed. It is sufficiently common in the world to satirize professions; the taylor turns up his nose at the cobler, and the cobler thanks heaven that he does not love *cabbage*; the apothecary descants upon the iniquity of pettifogging attorneys; and these pests, forgetting their own unworthiness, proclaim loudly the enormous abuses of the men of drugs: and thus it is through every gradation of society. But in all this rage of malevolence against each other, we find them mu-

tually faithful; we never hear a taylor depreciate a taylor by calling him the ninth part of a man, nor an attorney condemn an attorney for acts of unmingled villainy. No: they are thoroughly embued with the *esprit du corps*, and thus far merit praise. But it is no such thing with authors. On the contrary, I believe the bitterest sarcasms, and the most humiliating insinuations, have proceeded from authors themselves: nay, I can assert from my own experience, that I have more frequently and more uniformly heard the profession contemptuously spoken of by those who were at the very time exercising it, than by those who were removed from its concerns. It is evident, indeed, that the world have drawn their opinions from the declarations of authors themselves. Satirists, novelists, dramatists, essay writers, and epigram-mongers, are the sources whence flows all that scurrile abuse, which it has long been the fashion to vent upon the subalterns of literature.

It often happens, that what should be partial becomes indiscriminate censure; and such has been the case in the present instance. Bad authors, by what fatality I know not, have in all ages been a proscribed race of animals, the fair game of unfeeling blockheads and illiberal wits; vulgar and gross abuse has been heaped upon them with an unsparing hand; a few great names have led the way, and insolence and ignorance have joined in the pursuit. It seems to have been an established maxim, that to write badly is a crime of such magnitude as admits of no atonement; it so thoroughly strips the delinquent of all social rights, it casts him forth from the hospitable circle of his fellow-creatures with such marks of infamy and disgrace upon him, that humanity itself forbears to appear in his behalf. Nothing that is vented against him; no abuse, however flagrant; no lampoon, however malignant; no satire, however false, and therefore the more poignant; no ridicule, however insupportable; in fact, not the most savage ferocity, which can come into action under the veil of literary rancour, is thought to be misapplied when directed against him who has written without excellence. Common malefactors, for the most infamous crimes, find compassion in some heart, when caught in the toils of justice, and doomed to expiate their delinquency; but the bad author none. His miseries are sport, his sorrows are festivity, to the blood-hounds engaged in the chase. The man who commits adultery, who ravages domestic peace, who blights the fair hopes of an innocent unsuspecting family, who roots out from the breast of an injured husband the love and happiness that had there grown, he, even he, finds an end to persecution, and his name ceases to be a watchword for ridicule or infamy: the murderer is treated with decency and feeling, and brutality itself disdains wantonly to probe the sores of a corrupted heart. But let an author publish a work that is deficient in excellence, who is there that does not think he has a right to lay the feelings of that author at his feet, with all the insulting derision of mockery? Is he not marked out for the most piercing ridicule, or the grossest contempt? Is not his name mercilessly sported with? Is not his very character, his moral character, often implicated by some ungenerous sarcasm, or some witty insinuation? Is he not denounced as a dunce or an idiot? And whence all this? what harm has been committed? Remember, I speak here of works that are deficient in some supposed requisites of taste, judgment, or information:—those of an indecorous or an immoral tendency I consign over to the utmost scope of infamy and degradation. But I ask, what injury has been committed, what harm can be committed, by the publication of merely an indifferent work, that it should be thought a just plea for overstepping every boundary of feeling and humanity, every limit of justice and liberality? Why too, I ask, is this merciless fury, in the case of failure, shewn only to authors?—an engraver, a painter, a musician, or any other artist, issues a production that is found to be incorrect, or not worthy of public attention: but in this case every thing thing is finished when you state this incorrectness, and the unsuccessful candidate is peacefully left to produce other works of greater excellence, by a more matured application of his

talents. No one presumes, no one thinks, of holding him up to ridicule and infamy, of fixing a stigma upon his name, that it carries with it a sort of judicial condemnation upon every thing to which it may hereafter be prefixed.

Again, this malignant warfare, this disgraceful hostility, is carried on by those who are themselves authors, and often authors of acknowledged inferiority to those whom they thus villify. This is unseemly, and marks a most rancorous nature. But I call upon those who exercise this enmity, to remember the great retributive maxim of our religion, "Do unto others as you would be done by;" and to consider what would be their feelings if thus treated. No man spends hours, and days, and weeks, upon an object, without being more or less interested in its ultimate success: no man perhaps has sufficient apathy to bring a work to its completion, without indulging pleasing hopes of its merit, and imparting those hopes to friends and relatives: the ambition of pleasing or instructing our fellow-creatures is certainly the most honourable when successful, the most harmless when unsuccessful: the mere mortification of neglect carries with it pain enough without the infliction of other punishment. But consider for a moment under what complicated torture a sensitive mind must writhe, who not only sees his fancied laurels wither, but beholds himself attacked with causeless rancour: every art employed to render him an object of ridicule or contempt; the public called upon to feast at a banquet, where his heart and mind are served up for the repast. With what diminished pleasure he meets those friends, the sharers of his anticipated glory; with what faded excellence he stands before his relatives, thus decried and thus hunted; with what a fallen self-estimation he perhaps ever after views himself. It may be that he affects to treat his persecutors with scorn, with indifference; and this indeed were wisdom's part; but from himself he cannot conceal the galling truth, that his name has been committed to derision and obloquy, and that with his name his feelings have been wrecked. Think how small is the circle of human happiness, and how innocently he attempts to pluck some of its tempting treasure, who gives a book to the world that is neither immoral nor vicious, and then tell me, ye who are foremost in the ungenerous pursuit, what adequate motive you have for such baseness? Has he injured you, or ought belonging to you? Has he injured any one? Has he committed a crime? Has he done any thing that can give one moment's disquietude to any human being but himself?—No. Blush then to delight so much in the production of misery; that you can, unprovoked, fix a sting in the breast of an unoffending individual, whose only crime is, that his talents are beneath perfection; for scarcely any book that ever has, or ever will be published, can be so utterly destitute of the meanest ability, as not to furnish instruction or delight to some class or other of our fellow-creatures. Reverence the sorrows of the human heart; and never level the same engines against harmless inferiority, that you would use to crush the aspiring wickedness of vice and infamy. Prove that the want of ability, that the mere publication of an indifferent book, is a crime, and one that entitles its perpetrator to malicious aspersions and unfeeling scorn, and then I consent that, as a crime, it meet its due punishment: but until that be done, and it never can be done, I must consider the wanton abuse of such writers among the worst actions of degraded and unmanly minds.

I have been led unintentionally to offer this vindication for what are usually called "bad authors:" but it was incidental to my subject, and I do not regret it; for to lift my voice against aggression and cruelty of any description will always be to me an occasion of triumph and delight.

I have already observed, that what should be partial censure, often becomes indiscriminate; and it is thus that the popular ridicule and obloquy which has been attached to "bad" or, more judiciously speaking, to "unsuccessful authors," has been transferred, with heedless impropriety, to the whole of them. The manifest injustice of this proceeding needs no exposition; it would be unjust, even were the contempt legitimate in its

original application; but when in its first excitation it rests upon cruelty and falsehood, how greatly is its iniquity increased in every subsequent remove.

I cannot sufficiently lament that self-degradation which literary men so frequently shew. I verily believe, that a taylor would fling his goose at an impertinent individual who should slyly insinuate about the quantity of *cabbage* which said taylor might devour: the heroic valour of the man of shreds would be rouzed into action, and with eloquence peculiar to himself he would vindicate his professional dealings. But how mean, compared even with this heroism, does an author appear, when a senseless witling chooses to play his sarcasms off upon him! How quiescently he suffers the gross and wretchedly vulgar imputations to exist, that he "lives in a garret," that he "resides in Grub Street," that he is a "poor devil of an author," that he is a "bookseller's hack," and a thousand other degrading expressions, which tend to sink the object of them in the estimation of society. Mean and infamous aspersions! but more mean and infamous beings, who tamely suffer them to be made: nay, smile and chuckle at the very moment they are made, and shew by their complacency and good-nature, that they are content they should be regarded as the butt of every malignant or every foolish scurrility. I say nothing of the contemptible beings, who think they exhibit signs of amazing sagacity when they attempt to degrade the pursuits of literature: but I do honestly abhor the unmanly and spiritless creatures that can bow to such obloquy. Some indeed there are, and I have known them, who, not content with humbly tolerating abusive ignorance, are themselves foremost to depreciate a profession which they exercise. This is still more insulting. If they have adopted a system they are ashamed of, let them abandon it; let them sink back to their original insignificance, and bow behind the counter, or cringe to the petty tyrant of an attorney's office: but let them be honest and manly enough to shew that they respect a situation which gives them subsistence, and whose meanest operations place them above the hirelings of a master.

I am fully aware of an objection that will here be made, and I am prepared to meet it. It will be said, that men of independent circumstances, men of lettered ease, a Gibbon, a Hume, a Lyttleton, a Bolingbroke, a Pope, are exempt from these sarcasms; that they are levelled only at the drudges of literature, at those who write for bread, and who are often compelled, from their necessities, to sacrifice their principles to their wants. But this only aggravates the evil: this only shews that venal and envenomed tongues spare their malice and their poison before the throne of wealth; that they as basely flatter the bloated sons of pride and consequence, as they meanly persecute and slander the suffering children of poverty and misery. This is indeed the common system of debased and fallen minds: it does not however diminish the grievance I complain of, but doubles its torture, by adding insult to oppression. I grant, that among those who follow literature as a profession, and as a means of subsistence, they who suffer the probability of want to warp their principles, to corrupt their minds, and to seduce them to the post of venal and hired puppets, deserve indeed the strongest censures of indignant virtue; but, that little and petty minds should therefore indulge themselves in disgraceful calumnies against men struggling with poverty in the labours of intellect, is a species of tyranny that calls for the loudest reprobation. Think how many piercing insults, how many degrading circumstances, how many humbling situations, must have been endured by a Johnson, a Goldsmith, a Collins, a Thomson, a Dryden, an Otway, and many others, before the irresistible and commanding influence of their genius awed into silence the hooting owls that beset their path. Let us learn wisdom from experience; and when we are tempted to wound the feelings of an author, who is at present toiling in obscurity, let us reflect, that perhaps we are casting a momentary gloom over the mind, or giving a pang to the heart of a future Johnson, or a future Collins. And even should it not be so, should the object of our gibes and

scorns be an irrevocable child of insipidity and dullness, yet even they are respectable, for they are at least endeavouring to employ the faculties of that quality of man, which, in its lowest state of healthfulness, has dignity enough to command attention. Why should an humble labourer in literature, though he produce nothing but ephemeral works, novels that are read and forgotten, or poetry that is never read at all, why should he be more hardly treated than an humble tradesman, who does his best in the line of life he has chosen? Nay, why should the writer of a halfpenny ballad not meet the same negative protection as a journeyman pastry-cook, or a journeyman gingerbread-maker? Is not the former, who produces a song, however wretched in composition, so it be pure in sentiment, more usefully employed than the latter in mixing up nauseous compounds, to destroy the tone and health of our stomachs? The truth of this no one can disprove.

In my next I shall pursue this subject further, and shew the superiority of intellectual pursuits, whether of the highest or lowest order, when exercised in the cause of virtue, and designed to amuse or instruct any class of our fellow-creatures, above mere manual occupation, above clerks and waiting-maids, above indolent affluence or prating insignificance.

The Bee.—No. III.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

SHAKSPEARE.

THIS writer speaks of the Bacchanalian orgies of the Danish court. No doubt he was impressed with the visit of the Danish monarch to his brother-in-law, James I. of England, the deep potations of the foreign prince having astonished and infected the English countries, and even the ladies. An old author informs us, that a masque being to be performed one evening for the entertainment of the Danish king, by several ladies of the court representing many ideal virtues, Patience got out of humour, and began to scold; Temperance was dead drunk, and vomited in the royal presence; while Justice reeled about; and Fortitude fell and broke her nose.

CALEMBOUR.

The etymology of this word, which is used in France for a kind of pun, in which the sound of one or more words is preserved, but not the spelling, has not been ascertained. It is said, that it was occasioned by the curate of a place called *Calembourg*, in Flanders, having published a collection of bad jests.

REVOLUTIONARY MANIA.

The French have only one term, *confitures*, for pickles and confections. The best preserved fruit at Paris is that of the julian, or green plumb, called those of Queen Claude; but in the time of the revolution they were cried through the streets *prunes de la citoyenne Claude!*

SANTEUIL.

The epitaph on this poet has not been generally understood:

"Cy gît le celebre Santeuil,
Muses et fous prens le deuil."

"Here lies interred Santeuil,
Mourn each muse, and every fool."

Santeuil wrote elegant Latin poetry, but was at the same time of so eccentric a character, as sometimes to pass for a madman. Hence the epitaph, which cannot, however, be said to be the work of a friend.

FONTENELLE.

This celebrated writer had a brother at Paris, who was an abbé. Being asked what his brother did, he answered, "In the morning he says mass; and in the evening he don't know what he says."

ABBE PREVOST.

On the 23d of Octobes, 1763, this celebrated author of some popular novels was struck with an attack of apoplexy, while walking in the forest of Chantilly. He was carried to the curacy of the nearest village, where the rash and ignorant surgeon instantly proceeded to open the body. On plunging his knife into the belly, the supposed dead man uttered a piercing cry, to the horror of the assistants, who perceived, too late, that he was alive. Notwithstanding every care the wound was mortal.

THE WALTZ.

This is a very fascinating dance. It is a beautiful sight to see a succession of ten or a dozen couples, for example, joined together, like planet and satellite, turning in eddying whirl

round an immense circle, and to observe the truth with which that circle is described. The gentleman places his right hand round the waist of the lady, while her left rests negligently on his shoulder. Their other arms are in some sort entwined, so as to get a firm hold. Thus, face to face, and, as it were, encircled in each other's arms, they begin their giddy motion. In each *lunation* they make six steps, or count six quickly: and thus they proceed till they have performed several complete revolutions round the great circle.

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF HORROR.
(From Stow's "Annals.")

A person lately living in this hamlet (Poplar, a village on the Thames, adjoining Blackwall), having a great concern for the safety of a ship that was like to break her back at Blackwall, had his blood and spirits set into such an extraordinary ferment, or ebullition rather, by the fear of her miscarriage, that by the violence of it, the tops of the nails of his hands and feet were cast off to a great distance from their natural situation, and so remained to his death!

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.

[*Concluded from page* 104.]

THE succeeding general election afforded an opportunity of making this trial, as complete as circumstances will admit. A change of administration would, it might be thought, have given a decisive preponderance to Sir Francis; but he preferred the speaking of his mind to the obtaining of a seat in the House of Commons. He courted no party: he looked to the people. The new ministers, who had coalesced with Lord Grenville, and made the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench a cabinet minister; who had voted a monument to Mr. Pitt, and the payment of his debts; who were daily panegyrising the acts of that man, whom, when out of power, they were perpetually exclaiming against; these new ministers were not the men from whom Sir Francis expected any thing to be done in earnest for the revival of the constitution, and for the interest of the people. This his sentiment, whose justice has appeared to some to have been confirmed by future events, he did not conceal: nay, he published it in an advertisement; and of course the whigs, now become courtiers, were alienated from him: and though he had the voices of the people, he could no longer expect the votes of the freeholders. The election was languid. Though no cockades were distributed, nor carriages provided, the people still hailed their favourite candidate, and at his return from Brentford, a numerous concourse re-echoed his sentiments. The poll was kept open the usual time of fifteen days, and instead of Sir F. Burdett, the county of Middlesex saw itself represented by Mr. Mellish, a gentleman well known in the Bank of England, and upon the Exchange.

The absence of Sir F. Burdett from parliament was beneficial, because it left the two great parties perfectly free from that interference in favour of the people, which both evidently deprecated. They both had now an opportunity of shewing themselves, and such was the determination of Sir Francis, that there seemed little probability of their discussion being interrupted by his interference. These extraordinary circumstances brought him again upon the stage; and it is to be hoped, that his future parliamentary career will be the means of restoring to the people their original share in the constitution.

Every body knew that the whig administration could have no solid ground of support but from popular measures. What reason they had to expect this support cannot appear from the system they adopted. We have already mentioned their panegyrics on Mr. Pitt. This alone was enough to alienate from them the popular party, and their strange measures for the royal family; the separating the king's private property in the funds from that of other individuals; and making the meanest person in the kingdom pay a very severe tax, no less than a tenth part of his interest, though it might be only ten pounds a year, whilst he, who was most able to pay the tax, was screened from paying it; the making of Mr.

Pitt's income tax far more oppressive, than it ever had been under the plea of the necessities of the state; and at the same time increasing the incomes of the princes; these, with many other measures, so strongly indicated the disposition of this new whig ministry, that whilst one party were on the catch to avail themselves of any opportunity to hurl them from their seats, the great body of the people were perfectly indifferent as to their continuance in power, or rather, were hoping, that men, who had so falsified all the favourable impressions once entertained of them, should be sent back to their former situation. An opportunity occurred, arising from their own mismanagement. They lost their places. A new parliament was soon after called: the ex-ministers went back to their constituents; and they who had represented large counties or universities, were obliged to their friends for some paltry borough, to give them an opportunity of re-echoing their complaint in parliament on their fallen state.

In this situation of affairs Sir F. Burdett was naturally looked up to, but his determination was fixed. He could see no good arising from the battling of two parties in a House of Commons for places and pensions; and could not expect, that either would cooperate with him in the effectual measures which he required —the exclusion of placemen and pensioners from the house: the shortening of the duration of parliament; and the giving to the people its true share of the representation. He addressed the freeholders of Middlesex, stating plainly his reasons for declining to be a candidate for the county. He saw with indifference the preparations making for contested elections: he had not the least idea that he should have a seat in parliament, and he was determined not to expend a single farthing to obtain one.

The city of Westminster is a great and interesting scene on every election. In that city the elective franchise is as extensive as can be desired: every householder who has paid his parish rates, is entitled to a vote, and from that place we may learn, that the extension of a similar privilege to the householders of the whole kingdom, would not be so improper a measure, as by men of great power and property is apprehended. On the death of Mr. Fox a vacancy was made, not easily to be filled up; and Lord Percy was placed in it *ad interim*. Mr. Sheridan most anxiously desired the situation; at the next election a new candidate appeared upon the stage, a gentleman who had applied to Sir Francis; and on his declining to stand, came forward himself. This gentleman, Mr. Paull, had made his fortune in the East Indies, and had distinguished himself in the House of Commons, by his endeavours to bring Marquis Wellesley to the bar of the House of Lords for his conduct in India. The reflections thrown on this gentleman for his supposed situation in early life, and the little support he received, do no credit to the whigs. The contest at this election lay between Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Paull, and in spite of every art that was used, every effort of the whig club, Mr Paull was for the greater part of the election above Mr. Sheridan; and he would have been the sitting member, if Mr. Sheridan had not been taken in tow by the court candidate. This conduct evidently proved, that the whig club approached nearer to the ministerial, than the popular party: for otherwise a proper junction of Sheridan and Paull would have secured the election of both. In consequence of Mr. Paull's conduct in the House of Commons, and his exertions in Westminster, an acquaintance took place between him and Sir Francis Burdett, and he was introduced to many of the friends of the latter, and among them, to Mr. Horne Tooke. This gentleman has for many years resided at Wimbledon, where he entertains very hospitably a number of friends on the Sundays, and at these parties Mr. Paull, after his first introduction, was a pretty constant visitor. Nothing can surpass the encomiums paid on Mr. H. Tooke by Mr. Paull during this intimacy, which lasted about six months: but the encomiums ceased with the intimacy, which was broken

by a curious circumstance, that for a considerable time occupied the attention of the public.

On the dissolution of the last parliament, Mr. Paull determined to be again a candidate for Westminster. In the preceding contest he had received great assistance from Sir F. Burdett, and he naturally looked for support to the same quarter on the approaching occasion. It was his wish also, that Sir F. Burdett should be a joint candidate with him; but the declaration of Sir F. made that impossible, as Sir F. had determined not to be a candidate for any place whatever. He had, however, promised his support to Mr. Paull, as a man whom he thought useful to the public, in bringing to light various circumstances in Indian affairs, which required investigation. This promise of support Mr. Paull interpreted to a much greater length than was intended, and could consistently with the declaration of Sir F. be maintained. By some unfortunate want of decisive arrangement also in Mr. Paull, Sir F. Burdett's name was put at the head of an advertisement, to be in the chair at an electioneering dinner. The impropriety of this conduct Sir F. pointed out in a very proper letter, and his absence was accounted for by his brother at that dinner, and nothing passed at the dinner, which could lead to any conjecture of the consequences. Mr Paull apologized as well as he could to his company, for the insertion of the name of Sir Francis in the advertisement: but his manner of doing it was so unsatisfactory, that most of his own committee determined to act no longer in that character for him. After the dinner was over, Mr. Paull went down to Wimbledon with another gentleman. Sir F. was awaked out of his sleep, messages passed between Mr. Paull and him, which terminated in a challenge from Mr. Paull, who went off to a neighbouring town, and left Sir F. to make the usual preparations for such a meeting. The parties met the next morning, when a brace of pistols was fired without effect: on the second discharge both fell; Mr. Paull being shot through the leg, and Sir Francis through the thigh, and so injudicious had been the conduct of the seconds, that the usual precautions had not been taken for medical assistance, and the wounded combatants were brought back in the same carriage to town.

It is easy to imagine what passed in the minds of the wounded pair. Sir F. contemplated it as an unfortunate affair, in which he had been compelled to act. He did not entertain the least animosity against Mr. Paull: he complied in this instance with the laws of custom, and those falsely called of honour; and whatever we may think of those laws, there is no doubt that Sir F.'s character was raised in the apprehension of numbers, by the mode in which he conducted himself in this affair. We are under the necessity of using the term raised, for it arises from the following fact.

In the preceding Middlesex election, Sir F. had spoken very freely his sentiments on public men and public measures; and he was called to do this by a letter addressed to him by Mr. Whitbread, and circulated as much as possible in the public papers. In consequence of the animadversions on this letter, Mr. Whitbread thought it right to use the vulgar appeal to a pistol. He sent his second to Sir Francis, who was to question him, whether he meant any thing personal to Mr. Whitbread. The answer was easily made: Sir F. had no animosity to Mr. Whitbread: he did not mean the least insinuation to his private character: he spoke of him as a public man, and on a public measure. He was asked, whether he would avow this publicly. Sir F. instantly replied, that it was perfectly indifferent to him how public his sentiments were, for he spoke truly what he felt. A letter to this import was accordingly signed, and the public papers were made the vehicles of informing the public, that Mr. Whitbread, a legislator, a father of a family, a very worthy man, gave his countenance to the stupid and foolish mode of deciding an opinion by firing a pistol.

The enemies of Sir F. Burdett were glad to see the letter. They seized it as an opportunity of inveighing against his personal courage; and they among his friends, who were advocates for duelling, were put to a nonplus how

to defend him. We do not approve of public men acting in this manner. Force may be the *ultima ratio regum*, but public men owe themselves to the public, and to use the same method of settling a dispute, as an unfledged ensign of the guards may think necessary to give himself a character, in the eyes of silly women and Bond Street loungers, is unworthy of those who, by a dignified conduct, ought to set a better example to the people. But our sentiments are not those of a considerable class of society. Sir F. Burdett was considered as having refused to fight, and this was an unpardonable offence. They were mistaken however, in attributing this conduct to cowardice. Mr. Paull has fought several duels, but he never met with, or saw a man, who took his ground with more composure; who stood with more firmness; who received a ball with more coolness. He looked upon the affair as one of those unfortunate circumstances, which befall sometimes the best of men, and he was resigned to the chances of the day, with that good temper and equanimity, which form a very conspicuous part of his character.

The wounded men were separated on their arrival in town. Sir Francis was carried to his own house, and soon received the assistance of his friend Mr. Cline, whose eminence in his art is unrivalled; and who to that eminence unites those qualities, which make him the pride and joy of a very extensive circle. The duel was fought on a Saturday. It was necessary from the nature of the wound, that Sir Francis should be kept perfectly quiet; and his friends on the Monday determined, that, as there could be no communication with him on the subject of the Westminster election, so no encouragement should be held out by them, that he would take any part in it. The whole was now left entirely in the hands of the committees, and they came to an early determination. They resolved to put up Sir Francis Burdett; and the public knows with what prudence and ease, and small expense, they carried on the arduous contest, and finally succeeded in placing him at the head of the poll.

Sir F. Burdett was a very great part of the time ignorant of what was going forward. The curing of his wound created at the same time anxiety: but the calmness of his temper and his equanimity made him an easy patient, at the time that his adversary was racked, not only with pains of body, but all the mental afflictions that could at the same moment afflict a man: remorse at having attempted the life of his friend; disappointment in his election concerns; and vexation at having been the means of his own fall. Various publications ensued, written with much personal animosity. Mr. Paull made a long three shilling pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to vindicate himself, and to lay the whole blame of every thing upon Mr. Tooke; upon whom he bestowed a profusion of such epithets, as were the exact contrast of all that he had uttered for the preceding six months. If Mr. Tooke was treated as possessed of powers of the head, but totally devoid of those of the heart, except what was malignant; Sir F. Burdett was allowed to have the amiable qualities of the heart, but to be very weak in his intellects. The pamphlet dropped abortive from the press: few persons gave themselves the trouble of wading through such a quantity of abuse, bad language, and bad argument.

Sir Francis was too ill to be chaired at the close of the election; but every one knows in what a splendid manner the ceremony took place a short time afterwards. It was done too soon; for at that time he could only walk upon crutches: but the usual serenity of his mind enabled him to go through the day with great ease; and what few people would have ventured in such a situation, retarded very little his recovery. It was impossible for him, however, to attend his duty in parliament. During the session he was the greater part of the time at Wimbledon; but he could not lay aside his crutches for sticks till the end of the summer. The approaching session will find him able to be at his post; but we cannot venture to presage, that either the ins or the outs will be ready to embrace his views. So far it may be said, that his

absence from parliament was fortunate; as both parties attacked each other with the utmost fury, and discovered to the country, in the conflict, many important truths. Had Sir Francis been in the house, both sides might have turned from their private animosities to combat him, who wished, that the real good of the country and the restoration of its old constitution, might have a greater share in their deliberations.

The political character of Sir F. Burdett, (for on his private character all agree) will be viewed in very different lights by the advocates of the different parties now in this country. We, who conceive that the constitution of this country consists in its being governed by a king, lords, and commons; and that the use of the last branch has been much injured, by the inroads made on the constitution, by lengthening the duration of parliament, and that the decay of boroughs has altered in great measure the representation: we, who conceive that the public has not its share in the House of Commons, being not more than thirty out of one hundred and eighty parts, whilst the individuals, who have indirect influence in it, have a vast majority over both king and people: we, who wish to see the commons of the United Kingdom fairly represented, at the same time that the privileges of the king and the rights of the nobles remain unimpaired; we cannot but view with approbation the conduct of Sir Francis, who with his fortune and connections, can maintain the cause of the people; can spurn at corruption; and lift his voice against those jobs, which must in the present state of things occupy so much the attention of the minister. He has plainly told the public what his sentiments are; and they may be reduced simply to this, that the representative of every place should feel his relation to his constituents, and should not have any bye motive, by dependance on a powerful lord or on a minister, to divert his judgment from the consideration of any question brought before the house. He would consider the ministers of the crown, as persons responsible for their conduct, and not as masters of parliament: and in consequence of these opinions, he would sweep from the house those swarms of placemen and pensioners with which it is infested.

In these sentiments he is said to be encouraged by Mr. Horne Tooke; nay, he is represented to be merely his puppet, and to be incapable of conceiving and uttering any thing from himself. Whatever indulgence is then given to Sir Francis, so much greater indignation is expressed against his supposed instructor. But let us suppose, that an intimacy has taken place between a young man of fortune and an old man, confessed by all to be one of the first scholars in this country: such an intimacy confers honour on both parties, for all who know Mr. Tooke know assuredly this, that he would not waste his time with a blockhead. It may be, that a young man will defer much to the political sentiments of an aged politician, who has seen much of public life, who has by travel, by books, and by mixing with all the great characters of his time, gained a fund of knowledge scarcely to be equalled, certainly not to be surpassed in this country. If we should allow this, it cannot be a discredit, nor could it be disadvantageous to a young man, unless the sentiments of his friend were such as are injurious to his country.

Mr. H. Tooke has for many years been an object of attack, and what is more singular, each party in its turn, as soon as it came in possession of power, has declared against him. Whatever we may think of this singularity, one thing cannot be doubted, that he has preferred his own mode of thinking to private views, and without that obstinacy of mind, as some will call it, he might have rivalled Mr. Rose, or Lord Melville, or a long list of friends of ministers, in the enjoyment of wealth, obtained, whether honestly or dishonestly, from the country. He was the friend of Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt; he accepted nothing from either; and, in return for his friendship with the latter, he was threatened with a halter. The fact is curious; that a gentleman now alive, took leave of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tooke, then very intimate friends, to make a tour on the conti-

nent, and on his return to England the first news he heard was, that his friend Mr. Pitt had sent his friend Mr. Tooke to the Tower. The friends of Mr. Tooke out of power, have not been his friends when in power: who are to blame? Has Mr. Tooke changed his sentiments, or have they changed theirs? Let them, who know the history of this reign, answer this question. From the beginning to the present day, Mr. H. Tooke will be found to have uniformly supported the principles of the constitution, as settled at the revolution; to have opposed only what is in opposition to those principles; to have been an advocate for the true rights of the three branches of the constitution, but to have opposed each only, when they overstepped the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

But we cannot allow that Mr. H. Tooke has the influence supposed, over Sir F. Burdett. Their acquaintance commenced somewhat more than twelve years ago; it ripened into friendship. Such a friendship has been, without doubt, advantageous to Sir Francis. To have constant access to the stores of so capacious a mind, is a benefit which few young men of fashion and fortune know how to appreciate, still fewer how to avail themselves of such an advantage. Sir F. Burdett does both; and in consequence is better acquainted with our national history and our national literature, than any of his competitors for the public favour. He may say with Cicero, that the time which others employ in various amusements, he has devoted to the improvement of his mind: he has made the constitution of his country his study; and we wish him the utmost success in the attempt to cleanse the Augean stable.

CRITICISM.

" Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

Hours of Idleness, a Series of Poems, original and translated. By George Gordon, Lord Byron, a minor. Newark. 1807. *pp.* 187.

THIS work offers itself to our notice with many claims to indulgence and lenity. It is the production of a youth, who has but just attained his nineteenth year; it is the production of a nobleman; and it is preceded by a singularly modest and ingenuous preface. We call it a modest preface, because it seems to express the real sentiments of the author's mind, not affectedly diffident or crawling with servile humility. However, we may venture to assure Lord Byron, that these effusions of his muse do no discredit to his youth; many of them are elegant and interesting, and almost all possess a neat and harmonious versification. We are authorised, in some measure, to consider this as a posthumous publication, for we are told, with emphatic earnestness, that it is a "first and last attempt," Pref.; and he adds, "it is highly improbable, from my situation and pursuits hereafter, that I should ever obtrude myself a second time on the public; nor even in the very doubtful event of present indulgence, shall I be tempted to commit a future trespass of the same nature." This is decisive; yet, might experience venture to whisper into the ears of youth, it would say, that genius is restless, that praise kindles a slumbering fire into flame, and that he who feels he can write is rarely phlegmatic enough to remain silent. We know not, indeed, what may be the views, or what the destination of Lord Byron: perhaps he is justly ambitious of serving his country in a manner more immediately beneficial, and more exalted than in the flowery paths of poesy: if so, we shall be well content to see him rigidly adhering to his resolution. Yet, poetry may occupy the elegant retirement of a gifted mind, whose nobler energies are directed to nobler purposes. Let us hope, then, that Lord Byron may be casuist enough to reason away his pledge, and give, as the trifles of leisure, what he may be unwilling to have considered as the primary occupation of his time.

The prevailing cast of the poems before us is amatory, and in these his lordship seems to have taken Mr. Moore for his model. They have not

however his polish, his elegance, nor his immorality. They are all small pieces, prettily turned, and certainly very creditable to one so young as the author: but they are not free from faults; and a capital one is the exuberant use of compound epithets, some of which are frequently unintelligible, and frequently ridiculous: for example,

"His locks in *grey-torn* ringlets wave." p. 55.

"——Have I not heard your voices
"Rise on the *night-rolling* breath of the gale." p. 130.

and others of a similar nature which we could point out.

The longest poem in the book is the tale of "Oscar and Alva," written in quatrains, and very pleasingly written. But the altering the measure towards the close, by introducing the double rimes, in imitation of Gray's "Bard," is, we think, a blemish; and the following line, which is entirely owing to this, is quite ludicrous:

"The tapers *trink*, the chieftains *shrink*," &c.

The first piece in the volume "On leaving Newstead Abbey," is pretty: and the "Epitaph on a Friend," p. 7. is really an elegant and pathetic composition; the thoughts are tender, yet they arise in an easy and natural way. The first line is a close imitation of Pope's "Eloisa,"

"Oh name, for ever sad, for ever dear."

In the "Occasional Prologue," Lord Byron has been led into a gross grammatical error, for the sake of the rime we presume:

"Which stamp'd disgrace on all the author *writ*."

We know he can plead precedent for it; but still it is an error, and an unpardonable one.

In the "Translations" he has given us some versions from Greek and Latin authors, and, among others, Adrian's Address to his Soul, when dying;

"*Animula! vagula, blandula*," &c.

To say that it is greatly inferior to the beautiful paraphrase of Pope, is not to dispraise Lord Byron; and we must also add, that his translations from Anacreon, though far above mediocrity, are yet below the elegant and spirited version of Mr. Moore.

As a specimen we select the following, and cannot conclude without observing, that upon the whole Lord Byron need feel no regret at having committed his name to the public in the present volume.

LACHIN Y. GAIR.

LACHIN Y. GAIR, or, as it is pronounced in the Erse, LOCH NA GARR, towers proudly pre-eminent in the Northern Highlands, near Invercauld. One of our modern Tourists mentions it as the highest mountain perhaps in Great Britain: be this as it may, it is certainly one of the most sublime, and picturesque, amongst our "Caledonian Alps." Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows; near Lachin y. Gair, I spent some of the early part of my life, the recollection of which has given birth to the following Stanzas.

"AWAY, ye gay landscapes; ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love:
Yet, Caledonia! belov'd are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war,
Though cataracts foam, 'stead of smooth flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;*
On chieftains, long perish'd, my memory ponder'd, [glade;
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd
I sought not my home, till the day's dying glory [star;
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar
For Fancy was cheer'd, by traditional story,
Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr.

"Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices [gale?"
"Rise on the night-rolling breath of the
Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
And rides on the wind, o'er his own Highland vale: [gathers,
Round Loch na Garr, while the stormy mist
Winter presides in his cold icy car;
Clouds, there, encircle the forms of my Fathers,
They dwell in the tempests of dark Loch na Garr:

* This word is erroneously pronounced PLAD, the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shewn by the orthography.

"Ill-starr'd, though brave, did no visions foreboding,
"Tell you that Fate had forsaken your cause?"
Ah! were you destin'd to die at Culloden,
Victory crown'd not your fall with applause;
Still were you happy, in death's earthy slumber,
You rest with your clan, in the caves of Braemar,
The Pibroch resounds, to the piper's loud number,
Your deeds, on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr.

Years have rolled on, Loch na Garr, since I left you;
Years must elapse e'er I tread you again;
Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you:
Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain:
England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,
To one who has rov'd on the mountains afar;
Oh! for the crags that are wild and majestic,
The steep frowning glories of dark Loch na Garr.

RECOLLECTIONS *of* PARIS, *in the* YEARS 1802-3-4-5. *By* JOHN PINKERTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.
(Concluded from page 138.*)*

WE cannot devote much more room or attention to this work. We have indeed already given it more of both than in our opinion its merits demand, but in doing so we were influenced solely by a wish to repress a pert and forward vanity, and to expose a considerable flippancy of thought and language, which the author would fain exalt into philosophy and style.

The third chapter in the second volume, which Mr. Pinkerton denominates "Considerations on a commercial treaty with France," is certainly a most epicurean production. From reading it, we shrewdly suspect that in our author's opinion, the best commercial treaty that could be established between the two countries, would be that which enabled him to have good French wines at his own table, at a moderate price. Truly we entertain some serious doubts, whether Mr. Pinkerton will not have strong reason to repent his journey to France, or whether he will ever be again able to enjoy laborious study, and

"Spare fast that oft with Gods doth diet."

We have already given a specimen of Mr. Pinkerton's eloquence, and we will now give our readers a small sample of what, we suppose, he means for wit:

"In like manner the hall of the general assembly, national convention, &c. was uncarpeted, whence the feet becoming chilled, the head became hot, and the consequences are known to all Europe!"

This is really amazingly pretty; a charming stroke of a playful and sportive fancy; and we do assure the reader that there are many other specimens of equal humour and ingenuity to be found in the course of these volumes. And here let us not forget to inform the world, upon the authority of Mr. Pinkerton's minute enquiry and close observation, that the French ladies do really and absolutely "wear shifts," though it has been scandalously and maliciously reported to the contrary by a certain German traveller. (Vol. II. p. 107.)

We cannot assent to Mr. Pinkerton's assertion, that the Edinburgh herse is of all others "the most elegant." In our opinion, (and we speak from personal observation) the herses of Edinburgh resemble more the travelling dwellings of a shew of wild beasts, than the solemn and decent receptacle of shrouded mortality. They are stuck over with glittering shreds and patches, and affect the eye like the outside of a puppet-shew at Bartholomew Fair.

The theory of the association of ideas has exercised the ingenuity of the most acute philosophers, and they have sometimes in vain endeavoured to trace the connecting link between two successive ideas. We think we may venture to propose as a problem to the Universities of Europe, what could possibly be the concatenating series in Mr. Pinkerton's mind, when he wrote the following paragraph.

"*Fromage* or cheese is a lax term at Paris for any substance compressed. Thus a *fromage d'Italie* is a Bologna sausage; a *fromage glacé* is a kind of ice, &c. *Animals killed by electricity are found to be singularly tender!!*"

What immediate connexion there can be between a Bologna sausage and electricity, it is utterly beyond our comprehension to divine; and we invite the contemplation of our philosophical readers upon the subject. It would be curious to know under what figure of speech Lord Kaimes would have reduced this.

The most interesting portion of the second volume is undoubtedly that for which we have only to thank Mr. Pinkerton as an editor: we mean the letters on Polish Literature, by a native of the country and a friend of the author's. They are too long to insert here, but we recommend them as affording both instruction and delight in the perusal. One thing struck us forcibly as we read them; the *unpronounceable* nature of the literati of Poland. It would certainly demand a very peculiar organic capability or a long practice to enunciate fluently *Rzeuuski, Nakcyanowicz, Chmielewski*, &c. It would be amusing to hear the works of these gentlemen called for in a bookseller's shop by a collecting clerk.

We are informed by Mr. Pinkerton at p. 303, that the sale of periodical journals in France is extremely small: "While," says he, "in England five thousand have been sold of a monthly publication, in France the number rarely exceeds five hundred; and I have been well informed that of the *Magazine Encyclopedique* and the *Decade*, now *Revue*, the sale rarely passes three hundred." This argues strongly for the superior information among the middle classes of society in England.

The following fact ought to be engraven on tablets of brass, and hung up at every corner of the metropolis, to rouze England from the dotage in which she has too long slumbered. We give it in the author's own words:

"The prohibition of all intercourse with England had often been attempted, at least in appearance, but had as often been evaded. Papers and passports indeed bore that the ships were destined for Embden, but the French consuls and agents well knew that England was intended, which the mariners jocularly called New Embden. The total obstruction of the intercourse would not indeed have been favourable to the French themselves, for many spies pass and repass; and I learned from the best authority, with no small degree of surprise and indignation, that the surest intelligence was derived from French emigrants in this country, who had no other occupation but in thus betraying their unsuspecting benefactors. How far it may be prudent to nourish these serpents in our bosom may be too soon discovered by sad experience; those who had returned to Paris, far from evincing any gratitude for the favours received, often sought to shew their fidelity to the new government by expressions of the bitterest enmity against this country, and by proposing plans for its subjugation. On reproaching them for their incredible ingratitude, they would answer, with great coolness, "What your ministry did for us, was merely to serve their own interest; and their motives claim no gratitude whatever." A Frenchman of whatever rank or station will ever intensely feel his own nationality, and never can be the friend of this country; which, in his own idea, he cannot be, without being a traitor. The affair of Quiberon is not the only grievance; and scarcely one can be found who does not complain, forsooth, of the parsimony of the British government which furnishes such scanty pensions to men of their superlative merit. The reign of infatuation seems gradually to pass away; but a complete return to sound sense, and the rational and experimental policy of all nations will be clearly marked by sending them all to Canada; where they may have ample grants of lands, find an honourable existence in improving a barren country, and exert their industry among their countrymen. Their perpetual spirit of intrigue and misrepresentation, which have already in so many instances proved detrimental to the interests of this country, and which alone would render their presence extremely dangerous, may there be diverted to other objects, useful to themselves and to posterity. These reflections are wrested from me by the indignation I felt at the intelligence I received in

Holland, as well by the conduct of some whom I saw at Paris; and shall be closed with one observation, that those emigrants who are the most culpable are often those who are the least suspected, as they cover their plots with expressions of the bitterest enmity to the new French government, while they are courting its favour, and the restitution of their possessions, by the most nefarious means."

Far be it from us to utter a wish that could militate against the interests of humanity; far be it from us to crush those that are fallen, to exult over the degraded: but let us be just to ourselves: let us not harbour insidious wretches, who practise on our benevolence and deride our liberality: let us not shelter the venomous serpent, who waits only to turn and sting us. It is the very height and extremity of baseness, that can suffer those people who have been clothed and fed, protected and preserved by us, to plan, even under our smiles, the means of injury and ruin to us: or who, when no longer needing our bounty, scoff at that which they before received with the downcast humility of beggary and want. Rather let them forth to the wide world, the innocent and the guilty, than be ourselves the victims of our own generosity. It was a noble feature in our national character, when we threw open the ports of our kingdom to the defenceless and the oppressed: but it will be a nobler one, to vindicate our own dignity, and to cast forth from every quarter of the realm the crafty, treacherous villains, who prowl about to wait our own downfall and destruction. Had we the power, we would kindle such an indignant impulse in the breasts of our countrymen, that not a Frenchman should be found within the borders of this island, who had entered it under the character of an emigrant. If they must be the foes of England, let it be any where but upon our own ground; as an open antagonist we will meet them hand to hand, nor tremble at the issue; but as a concealed and lurking enemy, let us drive them forth with scorn and infamy.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A Father's Address *to his* Infant Daughter.

SWEET babe! I view thy smiling face,
I mark the lustre of thine eye;
I hear thy infant prattling voice,
And list thy raptures with a sigh.

The years of thoughtless, happy youth,
Thou'st yet to trace with bounding heart;
To court the frolic pleasures round,
With uncouth joy, devoid of art;

But ah! thy father weeps to see
Beyond the margin of these years;
A road perplex'd perchance, and fraught
With sighs, and woe, and trickling tears!

Life is a thorny path at best,
And happy those who've pass'd it through;
But ah! much happier sure are they
Its joys and pains who never knew!

When I perhaps am gone to dust,
Thou'lt feel its anguish and alarms;
No friend to shield thee from its storms,
Or press thee in protecting arms.

Oh! could a father's wishes rise,—
(The incense of a father's heart;)
To nature's God, who hears above,
His creature's prayers from ev'ry part;

I'd ask the humble, valu'd boon,
If doom'd to know life's miseries;
That even *now* you might become
An infant seraph in your native skies!

W. M.

The Chaplain's Nose.

A VESSEL at sea was expected to sink,
To save her no more could be done:
The crew look'd aghast—for every one thought
That his glass of existence was run.

The Chaplain, who dearly lov'd eating and drinking,
And was likewise a very great smoker;
Had a nose on his face, which bore some resemblance,
To a flaming red-hot kitchen poker.

He assembled the crew and began reading prayers;
Exhorted to think of salvation;
Begged his hearers to hit on the readiest way
To save themselves all from damnation.

In the midst of this scene a lubberly boy,
Unconscious what danger was near,
Stood grinning away with most unseemly glee,
And by no means expressive of fear.

Now the chaplain thought fit to reprove this sad dog,
So he question'd the cause of his laughter;
"'Tis," said he tittering, "to think how your *nose*
"Will *hiss* when it comes in the water."

QUIZ.

The ADVICE.

TWO brothers lately felt resolv'd
To wander out and roam,
And try if elsewhere they could find
What fate denied at home.

The thing they wish'd and what they sought
Was *health*, which nought surpasses,
And this they fancied might be had
By drinking *milk of asses*.

But London asses were so common
No good ones they could light on,
Resolv'd they therefore were to try
Each full grown ass of Brighton.

But first a friend's advice they ask
Who bade them cease their pother,
"Why should you travel hence so far
"When you can suck each other?"

QUIZ.

The NEGRO BOY.

FROM Afric's spicy shore they tore me!
Parents! Country! Friends! Adieu!
To England's sea-girt land they bore me,
Far, dear mother, far from you!
Oh! poor negro boy!

Adown my cheek fast stream'd the tears!
My dusty bosom heav'd with sighs!
Poor LACO's heart was big with fears
As they sail'd—and scoff'd thy cries—
Thy piercing cries!

On the deck with clasped hands,
Sad I gazed my natal shore!
Ah there! poor LACO's mother stands!
She'll never see her LACO more—
Her wretched negro boy!

No more at evening's silent hour,
Shall LACO wanton through the shade,
While feather'd songsters round him pour
Their varied lay, by nature made,
And calm his heart!

Swift the vessel cuts the main,
The last spot fades upon my sight!
The mast's proud height I quickly gain,
There sit and weep the live-long night—
And mourn my lot!

Fondest thoughts rush o'er my mind
And waken memory in my breast!
Sad I sigh to every wind,
"Oh! when will heaven consign to rest
The poor negro boy!"

The destin'd voyage now is past!
And now the swelling sails are furl'd;
The anchor drops, and moors us fast!
Moors to a strange and foreign world
The hapless negro boy!

On every side I strangers view,
My broken heart with grief is sore,
In vain I gaze, and look for you,
Who weep'st on Afric's spicy shore
Thy poor negro boy!

Master's kind, I know it well,
And like a friend poor LACO treats:
Ah! could I speak my heart, I'd tell
The grateful throbs with which it beats,
With which it swells!

But friendship cannot fill the space,
Thy love has left in LACO's breast!
My thoughts will fondly yet retrace,
Those hours of peace, those hours of rest,
For ever gone!

I cannot bear my maddening woe!
The griefs that press on every side—
He said—then gain'd the vessel's prow,
And plung'd beneath the surging tide!
Alas! poor negro boy!

W. M.

REMEMBRANCE.

BY murmuring streams I careless lie
And watch the sun-beam on the wave:
And think with many a heart-felt sigh
Of HER that 's mould'ring in the grave!

Gay fancy paints her lovely form,
As soft as when in youthful bloom,
Ere yet it sunk beneath the storm,
Ere yet it own'd an early tomb.

Ye dear deceits, oh, still remain!
Oh! still before my reason play,
Thus cheat my hours of anxious pain
And fancied bliss restore each day.

W. M.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. A. F. BERTE's, *for Improvements in casting Printers' Types and Sorts, and other articles of Metal.*

A VESSEL of iron, or any other fit material for containing type metal in a state of fusion is constructed, and one or more apertures is made in the side or sides of this vessel, out of which the fluid type metal is to flow at the time of casting. The operation of casting is performed by applying a mould for casting letter, &c. either singly or otherwise, and which at that instant, by means of a cock or valve, or any similar contrivance, is opened; in consequence of which, the metal which suddenly flows, is driven into the mould, and applies itself to the matrix or matrixes, with a force which is greater or less according to the height of the level surface of the type metal in the vessel before-mentioned, or according to the magnitude of such an aditional pressure as may be ap-

plied. But though the aperture or apertures may be made on any side of the vessel, at the top or bottom, or elsewhere, yet the preference is given to a surface, or face, nearly horizontal, so that the fluid metal shall spout up into the mould—it is the easiest method; it is thought proper to keep each of the apertures closed, when it is requisite to be so done, by a plate of metal laid upon the horizontal surface, and well fitted thereunto. The lower part of the mould is also made flat and true, in order that it may be applied in like manner, and slided along the horizontal surface.

This mould is slided by pushing it against the said flat plate, until the plate is displaced, and the aperture of the mould falls directly opposite to the aperture in the vessel, and receives its charge of metal accordingly; after which, the mould being again drawn back, the metal plate, by means of a weight, a spring, or other well-known agent, suited to the purpose, is made to follow the mould, and close the aperture by resuming its first situation. In order that these motions and effects may be performed, and produced without any particular skill or attention in the workman, guides, sliders, stops, or pins, are made use of for confining, directing, and limiting their motions. But when it may not be necessary to use the sliding plate for closing and opening the aperture aforesaid, the mould may be applied to it, either by sliding it to its place, or by any other method of opposition; and that the fluid may rise with sufficient force, the vessel, with some exceptions, is made in such a figure that the quantity of type metal which it contains, shall have its upper surface sufficiently high above the level of the aperture or apertures. For this purpose the vessel is formed like a box or closed receptacle, with a pipe or tube rising out of it, so that the pressure afforded by the statical action of water, or any other fluid, which may be used, shall produce their desired effect against the surface of the type metal.

Another improvement in this method of casting types results from making the vessel, which contains the fluid metal, close on all sides, the common aperture excepted, and another still larger, which terminates upwards in a tube, pipe, or prismatic cavity, to which a metallic plug or piston is fitted, so as to move up and down with facility, without suffering any of the metal to issue out. The same plug is also used to extrude the melted metal through the aperture into the mould, by giving the piston a stroke, or applying a suitable pressure. But to impel the metal into the mould, the plug or piston is suffered to descend by its own weight, into the tube; though in every application of the same, instead of closing the aperture by a cock, valve, or plate, the quantity of the metal may be so regulated, or the position of the parts of the apparatus so disposed, that the surface of the fused metal shall be accurately, or very nearly at the upper part of the aperture, beneath the mould. These machines consisting of vessels so fitted up, the moulds and their respective parts may be used by one or more workmen to cast letters and sorts at the same time from the same mass of metal; but if different metals are to be used, or local circumstances render it necessary for the workmen to be at a considerable distance from each other, recourse must then be had to a number of distinct and separate machines of Mr. Berte's improvement, one of which consists in making the body of the mould of four adjustable pieces instead of two, which has been hitherto the common practice. Each of these four pieces hath two external plain faces inclined to each other in the precise angle of a square or right angle, so that all the four convex pieces, when put together, with their angular edges in the same line, will fit, and leave no cavity; but when the several pieces are slided upon each other, face to face at right angles to the middle line or edges upon every one of the touching faces, a square, rectangular, or cavity, will be left, which, instead of being adjustable in one direction only, can be made of any required dimensions, so as to admit of changes in the width, as well as thickness, in the body of the letter, and when the adjustment is made, the plates may be fastened together in pairs, and used like the common moulds. Mr. Berte's moulds are also made without nicks or notches, or

such parts as will produce nicks or notches in the shank of the letter; and he expels the cast letter from the mould by a punch or proper tool, without opening the mould as is usually done. These moulds, however, so improved, may be used along with any other improvements in casting, equally in the same manner as they may be used and applied for casting in the common way.

Mr. WEDGWOOD's, *for an Apparatus for producing Duplicates of Writing.*

TO write by this mode, a prepared paper is made use of, which is called duplicate paper; this is made by thinly smearing any kind of thin paper with any kind of oil; but preferring those kinds of oil which are least liable to oxyenizement, or to be evaporated by heat. The ink used in this case consists of carbon, or any other colouring substance, and finely levigated with any kind of oil. This ink is to be evenly spread on leaves of thin paper, &c. after which it should remain for five or six weeks, or any shorter period, betwixt sheets of absorbent or blotting paper; afterwards it is fit for use: this is called carbonated paper. But any colouring matter of any kind may be used, provided the medium be such as will admit of the colouring matter being transferred to the duplicate and the writing paper; and some colouring substances may be used without any medium or vehicle. The pens or styles used are made of agate, ground and polished to a smooth round point, and set in metal, or any other sockets, or any hard substance may be substituted for agate. To write singly by this mode, a leaf of this carbonated paper is laid upon a smooth tablet of metal; secondly, a leaf of carbonated paper upon that, and thirdly, upon both, a leaf of duplicate paper, and upon the papers so disposed, the writing is made with a style. The effect produced is a double transfer of the carbon from the carbonated paper, viz. that on the lower surface to the letter paper beneath it, and that from the upper to the under surface of the duplicate paper above it. If desired, the tablet may be left out, yet the impression is always stronger with it. Duplicates may also be made by substituting any thin paper for the duplicate paper, and writing upon it with any hard substance, which will leave a trace behind it; or by using such papers as admit of an easy absorption of the colouring matter beneath.

To multiply copies from an original, a set of types, and a type tablet is used; and for shortening the handwriting, the types can be reduced to one figure, namely, to a point, but more figures may be used if convenient. These convey the idea of any letter by the position in which they may be placed, in a square, or any other figure, printed, or otherwise marked in the writing paper, which square is called the basis of the letters, and the paper, character-paper; the precise shape and size thereof is not of importance, but may be varied at pleasure.

The types consist of small tubes of metal, or any other material, of any shape: and on that end which is to give the form of the letters, there may be either a round point, or any other simple mark, or marks, at pleasure; the types are of the same thickness from end to end, or otherwise, as may be thought proper. The type-tablet consists of a piece of flat metal, or any other material of any dimensions perforated with holes or sockets to fit the types. On the top of the type-tablet is engraved, or marked, squares corresponding with those upon the character paper, on which the writing or printing is to be made. To prevent the accidental shifting of the types in their sockets, they are rubbed with a little bees wax, softened with oil or any unctuous matter; and to hinder the types from passing through the sockets of the type-tablet in the act of writing, a plate of metal, of equal size with the type-tablet, is fixed at the bottom of it, so as to admit the types being pressed to any given distance through the sockets of the type-tablet, till by this plate they are stopped. To fix the types previous to taking off impressions, melted lead, or any other substance, may be run into the tops of these sockets, which are vacated by the depression of the types that have been used. The lead uniting the whole is called a stereotyped-tablet, and this may be used the same as any other type in the common mode of

printing, and with a common press, observing always to place the character paper so that the squares thereof, and those of the type-tablet, shall perfectly correspond, and meet line for line, when pressed upon each other. Or leaves of this carbonated paper may be laid alternately upon each other, and upon this the stereotyped paper is pressed in any way found convenient; and by this means, with a single pressure, a multiplicity of impressions are formed at once. To write with new characters, one, two, or even six layers of duplicate paper are taken, on which is stamped, or printed, the basis of the letters; between every two leaves a leaf of carbonated paper is laid, and over all the rest the type-tablet, each square of which must be exactly over the squares or figures in the character paper; when thus laid, each type which may be required to make an impression, is pressed down, from which act six copies are produced on the papers underneath; and when the types are formed as before directed, with lead, a stereotyped-tablet is formed, from which other impressions may be multiplied at pleasure.

After melting out the lead, the types may be all replaced in their respective sockets, by gently pressing upon their points a metal or wooden tablet which will cover the whole of them at once. The type-tablet is then ready for the composition of the second page of any work which is to be printed.

This invention combines the advantages of making several fac-similes of writings or drawings at the same time, by a single pen or style, which requires no repair, and with ink proof against those chemical agents which destroy the common ink. Exclusively of copying, this machinery saves time; is perfectly simple, and adapted for all climates. It may go in the pocket, and in that form weighs only three ounces.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*Hints respecting the proper Mode of inuring tender Plants to the British Climate. By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K.B. F.R.S.—Read Dec. 3, 1805.*

IT is observed by the lecturer, that many attempts had been made in this line, and that several valuable shrubs that used to be kept in stoves are now seen in the open garden; there is, however, reason for thinking that each of them was originally the natives of a cold climate, though introduced to us through the medium of a warm one; as the gold tree, aucuba japonica, the moutan, Pæonia frutescens, and several others of our times.

In the case of annuals, all that can be done, is to enable it to ripen its fruit in a comparatively cold summer, after which the hardest frost has no power to injure the seed, though ever so much exposed; while a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annuals; frosts with us have been so severe as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest trees. It is probable that the seed of wheat, our principal food at present, was only perfected by repeated sowings: a few years since, some spring wheat from Guzerat, was sown with barley, in a well cultivated field; but though it rose, eared and blossomed, with a healthy appearance, many ears were without corn, and few brought more than three or four grains to perfection.

In 1791, some seeds of Zizania aquatica, procured from Canada, were sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow, which grew, and produced strong plants which ripened their seeds; these seeds vegetated in the succeeding spring, but the plants they produced were weak and slender, not half so tall as the first, and grew in the shallowest water only. The next year the seeds of these plants produced others considerably stronger than their parents of the second year, and thus they increased every year till 1804, when several of the plants were six feet high, and the whole pond was covered with them as thick as wheat grows on a well-managed field. This experiment proves that an annual plant, scarcely able to endure the ungenial summer of England, has become, in fourteen generations, as strong and as vigorous as our own, and as perfect in all its parts as in its native climate.

Among the flowering shrubs, the Bay tree has been cultivated more than two centuries. Tusser mentions it among the list of his garden plants, called "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," printed in 1573.

Master Cole, a merchant living at Hampstead some years before 1629, introduced the laurel: this was when Parkinson published his "Paradisus Terrestris," when we had in our gardens oranges, myrtles of three sorts, lauristinus, cypress, phillyrea, alaternus arbutus. A cactus was brought from Bermudas, and the Passion flower, which last had flowered here, and showed a remarkable particularity, by rising from the ground nearly a month sooner if a seedling plant, than if it grew from roots brought from Virginia. At that time the whole of these were tender plants; Master Cole threw a blanket over his laurel to protect it in frosty weather; but though two centuries have since elapsed, not one of them will bear yet with certainty, our winter frosts. Though some of these shrubs ripen their seeds here, it is not the custom of gardeners to sow them; some of them are propagated by suckers and cuttings, and others by imported seeds; consequently the very identical laurel introduced by Master Cole, and some of the plants mentioned by Parkinson, are now actually growing in our gardens. It is therefore not astonishing, that these original shrubs have not become hardier, though probably they would, had they passed through several generations by being raised from British seeds. From hence it is inferred worthy of a trial to sow the seeds of these and other tender shrubs that occasionally ripen in this climate. The Zizania exhibited a complete habit of success in fourteen generations, and had proportionably improved in hardiness long before.

In plants that require some years to arrive at puberty, fourteen generations is more than any man can hope to survive; but in many cases a much less number of years will suffice: even one generation may effect a change of no small importance. If the myrtle could bear the climate of Middlesex, as well as that of Devonshire, or exempt our laurel hedges from the danger of being cut by severe frosts, Sir Joseph observed, it would be no small acquisition to the pleasure of the gentleman, and the profit of the gardener. As the learned Naturalist expressed his intention to commence experiments immediately, he also invited the younger brethren of the society to bring his theory to the test of experience, and which he said he had brought forward, he hoped, not without some prospect of success. The settlement lately made at New Holland, he observed, afforded a large scope to these experiments, many plants from there endure our climate with very little protection, and some of them arrive at puberty at an early period. We have already three from the south point of Van Diemen's land, where the climate cannot be wholly without frost, viz. the mimosa verticalata, eucalyptus hirsuta, and obliqua. The first produced flowers within eight years of its first introduction. Among the further supplies hoped for, the learned Naturalist specified the winterana aromatica, an inhabitant of the inhospitable shore of Terra del Fuego, which Mr. Brown discovered on the south part of Van Diemen's Island.

On a variety of the Brassica Napus, or Rape, which has been long cultivated on the Continent. By Mr. James Dickson, F.L.S. V.P.H.S. Read Feb. 4, 1803.

THIS learned member commenced by observing, that nature appears to have put no limits to our labours in improving vegetables, if properly applied; thus our wild crab has been converted into the golden pippin, while our most delicious plums originally sprung from the sloe. Who would suppose that the hard acrid root of the Brassica Napus, or common rape, might be rendered so mild and palatable by cultivation, as to be preferred to the common turnip. Yet this has actually been the case; and in France, as well as in Germany, few great dinners are served up without it, in one shape or another. The learned member observed, that he had seen this plant brought to Covent Garden market, but only by one person. He believed it had been chiefly sold to Foreigners, though when once known, he thought it would be a very acceptable root to most families. In Germany it enriches all their soups,

and there is no necessity to cut away, but only scrape the outer skin or rind, which is thinner than that of the common turnip. Stewed in gravy it forms a most excellent dish, and being white, and of the shape of a carrot, when mixed alternately with those roots upon a dish, it is very ornamental. An eminent French cook has given the following receipts for dressing them.

"Take your roots and wash them very clean with a brush; then scrape them, cutting a slice away from the top, and as much from the bottom as will make them of equal length; boil them in water with a little salt till they are tender; then put them into a stew-pan with a gill of veal gravy, two teaspoonfulls of lemon-pickle, one of mushroom ketchup, a little mace and salt, and let them just simmer, but not boil, for a quarter of an hour; or, after preparing and boiling them as before, put them into a stew-pan, with a little water, working in as much flour and butter as will thicken it like cream; let them simmer five minutes, then place the stew-pan near the stove to keep hot. Just before you dish them, add two spoonfuls of cream, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and a little mace, beat very fine, shaking the pan over the fire for two or three minutes, but do not let them boil; put white sippets of French bread round the dish.

A great advantage which attends this vegetable is, that it wants no manure whatever. Any soil, poor and light, if it be sandy, suits it, where it seldom exceeds the size of one's thumb or middle finger. In rich manured earth it grows much larger, but is not so sweet or good in quality. The season for sowing is any time between the middle of July and the end of August, or even later in this country, where our frost seldom sets in before Christmas. If the season be dry it will be necessary to water the beds regularly, till the plants have got three or four leaves, otherwise they will be destroyed by the fly. If wanted during the whole year, a little seed may be sown the latter end of October, which plants, if they do not miscarry, will be fit for use in April or May. In July and August the crops will not be very good; upon a north border, however, and upon a sandy moist soil, they may be had sweet and tender during the whole summer. To save good seeds it will be necessary in February, or the beginning of March, to transplant some of the finest roots, placing them two feet asunder, and keeping the ground repeatedly hoed. When the seed-pots are formed, they should be guarded from the birds, either with nets, or hanging up some birds that have been shot upon sticks. As soon as the seed-pods change colour, it is necessary to cut the heads and spread them to dry in the sun; after which the seed is to be beaten out, and laid up for use.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

MR. SAGE, a Member of the Institute, relates the following of the soporific effects produced by the exhalation of saffron. This plant is cultivated in great abundance in the Gatenais, one of the former provinces of France, and is gathered in autumn. The flowers after being carefully collected, are spread over linen cloths in the farm houses; and in the evening the women are employed in picking off the pistils, the odour of which produces the most alarming effects on the nervous system; and this, by the natives, is called *soporific fever*. This generally lasts a month, but is never felt excepting during the saffron harvest. Its effects are much like those of opium, and will sometimes even cause the death of children and feeble persons. Vinegar is the best remedy, sometimes mixed with gooseberry water, and rubbed into the body with a flannel dipped into it. Mr. Sage also succeeded in relieving a person from a similar state of lethargy, having remained too long in a garden of poppies. Mr. Sage further relates, that being in his own house on the 4th of August last, about half past one in the afternoon, the thunder was attracted by the *paratonnere*, or conductor, on the top of his study, at the *Hotel de la Monnaie*. On hearing a violent rumbling noise, but very different from that of thunder, he observed to the person that was with him, "the thunder approaches us." At the same moment a woman, who was standing near the chimney in the kitchen adjoining his apartment, was

terrified by the appearance of a very vivid light, filling the whole funnel of the chimney, only ten or twelve feet distant from the *paratonnere*. This kitchen is only lighted from the top-roof by four squares of glass. At the same instant a violent shock was perceived, not only in Mr. Sage's study, but also in the kitchen. The rapid succession of the noise, and the flashes of lightning, induced him to think his *paratonnere* was defective; however, on examination, its bars, as well as the conductor, were in a perfect state: his conductor terminates in a well. He concludes that the *paratonnere* not being sufficient to carry off all the electric fluid, had suffered a part of it to escape. It is now a question whether several *paratonneres* may not be necessary on the same building, or whether they are not capable of being rendered more complete and effective than they are at present.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

DR. THORNTON'S Proofs of the Efficacy of the Cow Pox; with an answer to the objections that have been brought against Vaccination, the History of the Discovery, &c. &c. has obtained a degree of celebrity in the French capital and the Departments, probably beyond all precedent with any English production in any former period. This work being literally translated from the English by Dr. Duffour, physician to the Imperial Hospital of the *Quinze Vingts*, Correspondent Member of several Committees of Vaccine, and embellished with two coloured engravings, representing the bastard and genuine Vaccine Pock, in their various periods, it seems has met with the approbation of all ranks, public bodies, as well as private individuals. Dr. Duffour's translation appears to have been dedicated by permission, to his most serene highness, Prince Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor of the Emperor, &c.

Dr. Duffour, in a letter which he has addressed to Dr. Thornton, with a copy of his translation, informs him, "that his work has obtained the unanimous approbation of the most distinguished physicians in the French capital, with all the learned, who are acquainted with the subject of vaccination; which he urges as a proof that he ought to congratulate himself upon the choice he has made of Dr. Thornton's work from so many others that have been written upon the Vaccine."

It also appears, that subsequent to the publication of the Parisian translation, Dr. Duffour's bookseller has received from him a printed pamphlet, containing such letters, notes, extracts, &c. as the Doctor thought proper to be published by way of supplement to his translation of Dr. Thornton's work.

This pamphlet, which is distributed gratuitously by Dr. Duffour to the Prefects, Archbishops, Bishops, Prefects, and other Public Functionaries, and such persons as have purchased copies, contains extracts from a number of journals; from which we have translated the following:

"Vaccination now appears to be appreciated and seconded by all the Administrators of the Empire, by the Bishops, the Archbishops, the Learned Associations, and the Medical Societies, and by men whose names alone are arguments in favour of the doctrine, viz. the Portals, the Corvisarts, Thourets, Halles, Cuviers, Larochfocauds, Liancourts, &c. It is, says Dr. Duffour, to their noble intentions not less than the happy efforts of the Vaccine Society, and their Central Committee, that I am eager to attach myself; highly flattered, if I can by any means contribute to the completion of the immense good already resulting from their labours, which notwithstanding are still retarded in some places, and more particularly in the conquered countries, Piedmont, for instance, as I am informed by the Archbishop of Turin.

These obstacles arise from the ignorance, the carelessness, and prejudice of the common people, but especially from the artifices employed by some persons to prevent the adoption of the Vaccine. This lamentable truth is announced with a generous freedom

in a letter written to me on the 7th of May last, by the Archbishop of Besançon. After having mentioned that his Curates and the Ministers of his Chapels of Ease, appeared to have exhorted their parishioners with warmth respecting the adoption of the Vaccine, and to have represented it to them as one of the most signal benefits of Providence: he adds—but they are frequently opposed, and by those very persons who it seems ought to be the first to assist them in the means of annihilating the popular prejudices and opening the way for truth. The fact, Sir, is, that the country surgeons and physicians behold in these improvements in medicine, the ruin of all the finances which they have been used to derive from the periodical ravages of the Small Pox.

M. Hilaire, Prefect of La Haute Saone, writes, that Vaccination no longer finds any opposers in his Department, but from the remains of some old customs and prejudices in favour of the Old School, in some few of the faculty, and some ignorant and fanatical priests. He adds, however, that the majority begin to submit to experience, and that the results of this year are highly satisfactory, with respect to the number of persons vaccinated, and the success of the operation.

Dr. Duffour observes, that it will be favourable to the propagation of Vaccination, to mark the obstacles that it meets with, obstacles which can only be destroyed by the perseverance and zeal of enlightened men, and the authority of government. He therefore thinks the Mayors of the Communes should annually transmit a list of the infants vaccinated to their Prefects, and that a reward should be given to those who sent in the highest number—while those magistrates should be reprehended who had not exerted themselves in the same view. He would also have those country surgeons suspended who avow themselves the opponents of Vaccination. These, he observes, are the real enemies of the State, since they can see its fairest hopes perish without pity; and who, instead of being the saviours of the people intrusted to their care, knowingly compromise their existence. Government should, if possible, ordain a general Vaccination. It is added in a note, that in 1770, under the ministry of the Duke de Choiseul, a general inoculation took place at the Military School *De la Fleche*, under the inspection of the physician Gatty, the complete success of which did credit to the common mode of inoculation.

The following paragraph in the 41st page of the French pamphlet, is as just as it is expressive. If, says the writer, we were to cite the innumerable testimonies which have been sent us from several learned Societies, and those of the National Institute, which has thought proper to place our work in its library, with that of the School of Medicine at Paris, we might fatigue the attention of our readers.

We have only room to add, that the French translation of Dr. Thornton's work is enriched with several notes by the translator, and an historical preface of considerable length; and that the head line in the French title page very properly recommends the work to the use of families.

Dr. Dennison and Dr. Squire, physicians and men-midwives to the Lying-in-Charity, will, on Monday the 5th of October, begin a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The author of the Revolutionary Plutarch announces the Military Annals of Revolutionary France, from the beginning of last war to the end of the present year, with maps of the theatres of war, portraits of all the commanders in chief, &c.

In the press, by the rev. W. Shepherd, the author of the Life of Poggis Bracciolini, *Dialogus an Seni set Uxor ducenda*, written by Poggis about the year 1435, and deposited in the royal library at Paris, where Mr. Shepherd translated it during the interval of peace.

The Landsdown Library of Manuscripts has been purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, at an average of the valuation made by three parties, viz. 4970l. Mr. Planta, the principal librarian of the Museum, estimated their value as under:

Burleigh and Cecil papers, 120 £.
lots 1200

	£.
Sir Julius Cæsar's Papers, 50 vols. at 10*l.*	500
Twenty-seven vols. of Original Registers of Abbeys, at 10*l.*	270
One hundred and fifty vols. at 5*l.*	750
Nine hundred and eighty-five ditto, at 2*l.*	1970
Forty numbers of Royal Letters, at 5*l.*	200
Eight volumes of Chinese Drawings	80
	£4970

The Petty papers, amounting to fifteen volumes, were reserved by the family.

Mr. Wrangham's Buchanan Sermon on translating the Scriptures into the oriental languages, preached before the University of Cambridge in May last, will shortly be published, with notes and illustrations.

Mr. Clarkson, author of the Portraiture of Quakerism, intends to publish the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with engravings, in two large volumes octavo.

A new edition, greatly improved by the author, of the Rev. Dr. Townsend's popular work, entitled the Physician's Vade Mecum, is nearly finished at press, and will appear in a short time.

Mr. Davis, author of the History of Nice, has a new work in the press, in two volumes octavo, entitled More Subjects than one, concerning France and the French People.

The Rev. G. Crabbe, author of the Library, Village, and Newspaper, is preparing for publication the Parish Register, a poem, in three parts, in one vol. octavo. To this some other poems are to be added, with some corrections of his former publications.

Mr. George Douglas, author of a Translation of Euclid's Elements, has in the press a Set of Mathematical Tables, including Logarithms of Numbers, from 1 to 10,000, and by an auxiliary table to 100,000,000, or more, if necessary; tables of natural and artificial sines, tangents, &c. and of natural and artificial sines to every degree, minute, &c. &c.; together with directions for their use and application.

Miss Owenson has finished a work on the State of Rustic Society and Manners in the remote province of Connaught, which will soon be published, under the title of "Sketches."

Mr. Davis's improvement of the Glaziers' Stand, is intended to afford a better mode of securing it to the window than the pins or bolts in common use. Instead of these, Mr. D. makes use of a kind of sliding bracket, moved backwards or forwards along the plank of the stand underneath, by means of a long screw, which passes through a nut in the bracket, and is turned by a winch at the inner end of the stand, where it passes through a collar; the foot, or outside support of the stand, is formed in the common mode; when the stand is placed at a window, the window seat, or the sill, is griped between the outside foot and the bracket, as if it were in a vice, by turning the screw to the necessary degree.

The bracket slides along steadily under the plank by two dove-tailed grooves in the latter; in the corresponding parts of the bracket dove-tails are inserted to fit the grooves easily.

A bar of wood accompanies the stand, to place inside across the window, against which the bracket is to be screwed, when any injury might arise from screwing it against the centre of the recess of the window.

It is thought this stand would be rendered still more secure, if a light rail were fastened to its outside extremity, to prevent the person who uses it from falling backwards; this rail might be made to take off occasionally.

It would afford still more security in cleaning windows, if the slips of the sashes were so constructed as to admit of their being removed and fixed up again firmly in their places. For this reason only half of each slip, at one side of the window, need be made moveable.

Common glue has been used in Italy for the cure of intermittent and other fevers, and is found a safe and effectual remedy. The glue is given in a dissolved state, a short time before paroxysm; and its effect consists in taking the atony of the stomach and the skin. The patient should take no acid beverage after drinking it, but may drink and eat two hours after it

operates as a sudorific. The proportion is eleven or twelve drachms of glue in two ounces of water; some practitioners have repeated the dose every quarter or half hour, with effect.

America.

Mr. Thomas Ash, author of Tracts on Nondescript Animals, intends to publish a work, called Exploratory Travels and Voyages from the Western part of the Allegany Mountains to the Mexican Gulph, down the Monongamela, Ohio, Mississippi, and other great rivers, and through the Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Upper and Lower Louisiana Territories and States.

A Literary Institution is established at Boston, under the name of the Boston Atheneum. It contains a reading room, which is to be supplied with all the newspapers and political pamphlets in Europe and America, with the magazines, reviews, and scientific journals, in the English, French, and other modern languages. The library is to be furnished with duplicates of books, particular classes of which are to be distributed among the members; and one copy is always to remain on the shelves for the inspection and perusal of visitors. There is also a Museum, or Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities; and a Repository of Arts, to contain new and useful machines; Specimens of Painting, &c.; with a Laboratory and Apparatus for Experiments in Natural Philosophy. It is intended to add a Course of Lectures on Literary and Philosophical Subjects, as soon as the plan is sufficiently matured.

Arabian Literature.

Michael Sabbagh, a Syrian by birth, who was employed at the imperial press, and followed the French army when it evacuated Egypt, having printed two Odes at Paris, in Arabic and French, and being some time since in company with some of the literati, he was intreated to give an extemporaneous example of his talent; the subject—the message of an absent lover to his mistress; it run upon the circumstance of a dove carrying a letter and bringing back an answer; but as the company doubted of the possibility of training a dove, he determined to compose a little work, not only proving by historical facts the wonderful sagacity of pigeons for that service, but describing the mode of training them. His work on this subject, translated from the Arabic into French, by A. J. Silvestre de Sacy, consists of five chapters. The first treats of the species of birds called *hamâm*, and that species in particular to which the work refers. The second, of the variety of pigeons, and their natural character and qualities. The third, of the original inventor of the method of conveying intelligence by pigeons and his imitators. The fourth, of the mode of breeding and training, and the cautions to be taken when they are sent with a letter. The fifth book contains quotations in prose and verse, from learned writers of former times. The French translator has likewise enriched his translation with grammatical and historical illustrations, which evince his learning and acuteness.

An Arabian coin has been discovered on the occasion of removing the materials for the foundation of a house on the ramparts at Nismes. By Professor Jaubert's accounts, it appears that this coin was struck at Wafeth, on the shores of the Tigris. The inscription on one side is, "There is but one God, and that God has no companions." On the reverse is, "God is one; he is eternal, neither begetting or begotten; none can be like unto him." The legend runs thus—"Mahomet is the Apostle of God, who sent him for the guidance of the faithful. The religion of the true faith is manifested above all other religions, notwithstanding the hatred of those (Trinitarian Christians) who associate companions with God."

France.

The first and second volumes of the Asiatic Researches have been lately translated into French, and printed at the imperial printing-office.

The French are at present working coal-mines in forty-seven of their departments, and sixteen others seem to possess the same mineral; and upwards of 60,000 individuals earn their subsistence at the French collieries.

The physical and mathematical class of the French National Institute has proposed the following question as the subject of a prize, to be adjudged on

the first Monday of January, 1809. "To ascertain by experiments, the relations which subsist between the different modes of phosphorescence, and the cause to which each species is owing, excluding from examination the phenomena of this kind which are observed in living animals." The prize is a gold medal of the value of 3000 francs.—The memoirs must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Institute previous to the first of October, 1808.

Another subject of a prize was proposed by the same class, in its sitting on the 26th of June last, viz. to determine, by anatomical and chemical experiments and observations, what are the phenomena attendant on the torpor which certain animals, dormice, marmots, &c. undergo during winter, with respect to the circulation of their blood, respiration, and irritability; and to ascertain the causes of this sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals. The essays on this subject can only be received till the first of October, 1807.

The Civil Tribunal of Verdun have been engaged in an enquiry, whether a person, born deaf and dumb, was capable of devising by will, and whether the legacy was good; but though the determination of this court is not known, the deaf and dumb person, if capable of writing, it is supposed might express the intention of his mind, and to which nothing but proper testimonies need be added.

The Emperor Napoleon has established a Professorship of the Arabic Language, at Marseilles, to which he has appointed Don Gabriel, formerly Missionary at Cairo, with a pension of 8000 francs.

A Voyage and Discoveries in the South Seas has been announced at Paris, undertaken by the command of his Majesty the Emperor, by the Corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste in 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, compiled by M. Peyron, naturalist to the expedition, and correspondent of the Institute of France, in two volumes quarto, with 41 charts.

Mr. C. Pictet of Geneva, has commenced a work entitled a Course of English Agriculture, with Explanations for the Use of the Husbandmen of the Continent. This will form ten vols. in 8vo. of about 500 pages each.

The publishers of the Bibliotheque Britanique have determined to reprint their ten volumes on Agriculture. The person more particularly entrusted with this department has gathered from the mass of English publications, whatever could be useful to the husbandmen on the continent; to which he has added, the results of his own experience, comparing them with those of the English writers. The improvements in the breed of sheep, and the course of crops, have peculiarly engaged his attention; and these articles contain more numerous facts and observations than any work hitherto published.

M. Alibert, physician to the hospital of St. Louis, has commenced a work on disorders of the skin; the second number relates to that dreadful malady, called in Poland the Plica, of which he enumerates five sorts; he describes their general and particular symptoms, &c.

Mr. Depere has published a Manual of Agriculture without manure, in which he expatiates on the advantages of his plan, the succession of crops, &c. &c.; the whole founded upon experiments, adopted and made at the Experimental Farm at Reffy.

Germany.

The Academy of Sciences at Munich, is to have a more extensive influence than any similar institution in Europe; as under the direction of the Bavarian Ministry, it is to exercise an immediate superintendance over all the establishments for public instruction in that kingdom. The privy Counsellor Jacobi, is president. His philosophical writings and his personal character has rendered him respected all over Germany. Among the names of the academicians announced to the public, is that of M. Seyffer, an astronomer, late a director of the Observatory at Gottingen; M. Eichorn, the celebrated historian and orientalist; and M. Wolf, known by his valuable history of the Jesuits. The royal library at Munich, already very considerable, has a commission employed for it, with authority to procure every valuable article in the suppressed libraries. The picture gallery at Munich, by the addition of those of Manheim and Dusseldorf, next to the Napoleon Museum, is become the finest in Europe.

Dr. John Reid's Treatise on Consumption has lately been translated into German by Dr. Helmerhausen, of Neustadt, in the dutchy of Saxe Cobourg.

The catalogue of books at the last Leipsic Fair, amounted to only 1562 articles, including the Latin works. Among others were the works of the musical physician, who prescribes *marches* and *allegros* instead of powders and pills; *prestos* instead of purgatives; he cures the fever by the gentle movements of the *Andante*, and soothes the agonies of pain by the delights of an *adagio*. There were many continuations, or new editions of of former works: Voyages, Travels, Biography, &c. The class of publications least diminished, are novels and theatricals. There were 88 of the former, and 38 of the latter. Francfort sent but one bookseller to this fair, though this city had been in the habit of sending ten before the present year.

A specimen of printing, supposed to be earlier than any other of the kind, has lately been discovered in the Royal Library of Munich. It is an Exhortation to all the Christian States to join in a campaign against the Turks. It is written in German verses, and seems to have been done in 1454, consisting of nine quarto pages, printed with moveable types of wood.

Mr. John Moelzl has been at Paris, to submit to the judges of music, a piece of mechanism, which he calls *Panharmonicon*. This machine, moved entirely by springs, gives the sound of all wind instruments with a purity and perfection never before attained by art. It combines the German flute, small flute, clarionet, hautboes, bassoon, horn, trombone, serpent, and trumpet. It performs pieces of music with great precision, marking perfectly all the shades of piano and forte; but the execution of the trumpet is peculiarly striking.

Mr. Singer, a German at Rome, has obtained from the pontifical government, the exclusive privilege for carbonizing turf or peat from the pontine marshes; it is afterwards to be used as fuel at Rome, which is an article very scarce and dear at present.

Professor Fichte, the celebrated metaphysician, has left Berlin, where he resided as a private person, to occupy a chair of philosophy in the University of Koningsberg.

Professor Kirchner, of Francfort, has published the first part of his work, entitled the History of Francfort; in consequence of which, the Prince Primate has written him a very obliging letter, and presented him with a gold coin.

The treasures of art belonging to the Gallery and Museum at Cassel, have all been transported to Paris. Even the Statue of Hercules has been removed; but a continental journalist puts the question, what the inhabitants of Hesse Cassel should want with the image of Hercules after having lost its strength.

The beautiful gallery at Saltzhal, in Brunswick, has likewise become the prey of the conqueror, and consequ ntly removed. Few galleries in Germany possessed so many of the Flemish masters' most excellent productions as this; it had also been considerably increased within the last few years.

Mr. Wilberforce's View of Christianity has been translated into the German language at Francfort.

A German Journal asserts that beavers exist in the banks of the Lippe, in Westphalia, in spite of the efforts of the inhabitants to destroy them. The existence of the beavers is said to appear evident from the great number of trees which have fallen on the river sides. But it is difficult to determine whether these animals live solitary, or in societies and pairs.

Holland.

The uniform of the Dutch army has been white ever since the commencement of the present year.

The Journal called Le Vrai Hollandais—The True Hollander—being printed at the Hague, in the French language, and the object of which seemed to be the reconciliation of the Batavian people with the new measures, has stopped for want of a sale. In fact, printed in a large letter, and upon a small sized paper, it was not a marketable commodity with a Dutchman, as his country journals are generally crowded with short transverse columns even in their margins! The Koninglike Courant, viz. the Royal

Courant, a new daily paper, printed in the Dutch language at the Hague, seems to be the favourite; and it frequently has a column or more devoted to the arts and sciences, or foreign, particularly English literature.

The brewers of Groningen having lately thought proper to raise the price of their beer, and the burgomasters and council having called upon them without effect to shew cause for so doing, within a limited time, the magistrates gave the inhabitants to understand, that they were not under any necessity to pay more for their beer than the price settled in 1794.

Italy.

The Museum Borgianum at Rome, is at present the most considerable remaining in that city. It takes its name from the uncle of the late Cardinal Borgia, who died at Lyons in 1804, and with a great number of curious articles, contains a manuscript of the second century, on a roll of Egyptian papyrus. This is described by Schon: an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining; twelve Etruscan vases anciently used in sacrifices, engravings of which have been published under the Cardinal's direction; more than 5000 Greek and 1000 Cusic coins: the most remarkable of them are described by Adler; an Arabic globe, described by Asseman; several Arabic and Syriac manuscripts. While Cardinal Borgia was secretary to the Propaganda he increased the number of founts of types of foreign languages, in its printing office, at his own expence. He also procured a fount of Etruscan types, and encouraged Raphael Turki, the Egyptian bishop, to print his Coptic grammar, besides promoting the grammar of the Kurds language, written by Garzoni.

The number of inhabitants at Rome is strikingly diminished; it contains at present only 134,978 persons, of every age and condition. In 1788, the year before the commencement of the French revolution, they exceeded 165,000, and even seemed to increase in 1794. In 1798 however, a very sensible decrease was evident: the whole number of the inhabitants did not exceed 151,000 persons.

A correspondent writes from Verona, that the oldest person does not remember so hot a summer as the present. In the middle and lower Italy the heat has been so excessive, as to produce apoplexies and brain fevers. At Rome about the time the heat rose to 29 degrees of Reaumer, 60 persons were sent to the lunatic hospital.

Russia.

On the 13th of March last in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the canton of Jucknow, in the government of Smolesk, were alarmed by a clap of thunder unusually loud. At the same moment, two peasants being out in the fields, saw at the distance of forty paces, a black stone falling to the earth, which it penetrated to a considerable depth beneath the snow. Being dug up, it was found to be of an oblong square figure, something like cast iron, very smooth throughout, weighing about 160 pounds, and one side resembling a coffin. This meteor-stone was first sent to Count Kotschubei, the minister of the interior, and by him transmitted to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg.

The Petersburg Gazette gives an account from a report made by the governor of Irkutsk of the discovery of a mass of ruins of 35 wersts from the frontiers of China, which appear to have belonged to a very considerable city. They consist of shapeless hillocks, heaps of decayed bricks, and the remains of ramparts mostly overgrown with large trees. The government have ordered an accurate inspection to be made of them.

Spain.

A committee established by the King of Spain in December last, is in full activity. Its object is to excite emulation among the literary writers for the stage, for the composition of new pieces, and the reform of the old. The following regulations have been published, having received his majesty's assent. Every tragedy or comedy during the life of the author, shall produce him 8 per cent. out of the produce of their representation. Dramas and comedies in like manner, 5 per cent. Translated pieces, 3 per cent. during ten years. Operas, oratorios, &c. 8 per cent. viz. 5 per cent. to the musician, and 3 to the poet. Every translator shall give a copy of the ori-

ginal with his version. The pieces of every kind are to be addressed to the committee of direction at Madrid. They must also be warranted by the approbation of the vicar-general of Madrid, and submitted to a censor, empowered to admit or reject them according to their merit. Lastly, the printing and publishing of theatrical pieces belong exclusively to authors, who are at liberty to follow their inclinations in this particular.

Switzerland.

Several regulations for morals have lately been adopted here, viz. single persons are enjoined to attend the public repetition of the catechism till the age of 22 years: a person is fined five livres for drunkenness, and the keeper of the public-house where it may happen must pay eight livres: after evening worship on a Sunday no child under 18 years of age must be seen in the streets: a fine of 150 livres is imposed upon any person convicted of playing at any game of chance; dancing, balls, &c are however permitted on certain days, under the direction of the Lesser Council. The number of illegitimate children in Switzerland is admitted to be considerably greater since, than before the revolution; but this is accounted for by the supposition that formerly they were carried to the Foundling Hospital at Milan, and so continued unknown.

Turkey.

A man about 106 years of age was lately living at Constantinople who was known all over that city by the name of Solyman, the eater of corrosive sublimate. In the early part of his life, he accustomed himself like other Turks to the use of opium, but not feeling the desired effect, he augmented his dose to a great quantity, without feeling any inconvenience, and at length took a drachm or sixty grains daily. He went into the shop of a jew apothecary, to whom he was unknown, asked for a dram of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it instantly. The apothecary was dreadfully alarmed, because he knew the consequences of being accused of poisoning a Turk: but what was his astonishment when he saw the same man return the next day for an equal dose of the same quantity. It is said that Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and other Englishmen, knew this man, and have heard him declare that his enjoyment after having taken this active poison, is the greatest he ever felt from any cause whatever.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

CHARLES M'CORMICK, LL.B. (*whose death was announced p.* 175), was a man of active benevolence and real learning. He was a native of Ireland, descended of a race that is often mentioned with the highest respect in the annals of that country. His father was a man of good natural understanding, and that understanding was highly improved by education, which enabled him to train up his son *in the way that he should go*, and to enforce his paternal precepts by his own example. The subject of this sketch evinced, at a very early age, a love for letters that increased with his years, of which he has left many proofs in more languages than one. The discouragements which almost every boy experiences on his entrance on the learned languages, were in a great measure removed by the indulgent aid of his schoolmaster, who had the happy art of strewing the thorny paths of grammar with roses; under the plastic hand of such a teacher, young M'Cormick, in the course of a few years, could relish the beauties of the Greek and Roman writers, for which he was very much indebted to nature, which had gifted him with an excellent memory, refined taste, and a judgment that outstript his years. His time was not entirely employed in exploring the rich mines of Roman and Grecian literature. He read the best authors in his native tongue, particularly those that treated of the British Constitution, and the manly struggles of our ancestors for the maintenance of that form of Government, which may be justly called the envy and admiration of the surrounding world. He examined this venerable edifice in all its parts, and could reason on the utility of each in words that might be truly said to have

been cast in the mint of reason. Having finished his classical studies, he came to London with a view of adding to the knowledge he had already acquired. Having remained some time in the metropolis, he visited Paris, in ouder to perfect himself in the French language; and to form, if possible, a correct opinion of the genius and policy of a people whose restless ambition had involved this country in so many bloody and expensive wars. "I loved the Constitution of England," said he, "before I went to France; but, on my return, my love kindled into enthusiasm:" an enthusiasm that continued to glow in his breast to the last moment of his life. He entered his name on the books of the Middle Temple, and in due time answered all his terms. He passed much of his time in Oxford in conversation with men of congenial literary pursuits, or in perusing some of the most valuable authors in that inestimable treasury of "Medicine for the mind," the Bodleian Library. It is not exactly known when he commenced author: some of his lighter productions found their way into newspapers, and periodical publications; but as these were written merely to relax the severity of his studies, he neither derived fame nor profit from them. Many of his productions, to which he did not put his name, would have produced both, if he had been avaricious of either one or the other. And it is to be lamented that those writings in which his name appears were not, in the language of Dr. Johnson, "composed under the shade of Academic bowers," but under the pressure of circumstances known only to a few of his most intimate friends; for he was a man of that independence of mind that would make no terms with misfortune, or yield to any stroke of adversity. Those works to which he has prefixed his name are, The Secret History of King Charles the Second—Reign of George the Third, down to 1783.—Continuation of Rapin's History of England—British Cicero—Light reading for Leisure Hours—Life of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. In the composition of this last, it may be truly said that he ran a race with time: for the Printer's boy was scarcely a moment absent from his elbow while he was writing it. It must have been a great source of consolation to Mr. M'Cormick in his sickness, and in his last moments, to reflect, that he never wrote a line which he would wish to blot out: all his writings were calculated to promote the cause of rational liberty, religion, and virtue. He never lulled any great man in the down of *Dedication*, or burned the sacred incense of truth on the shrine of adulation. His style was vigorous and flowing—great integrity of metaphor, and classical purity of language; force, and clearness of expression, were the principal objects at which he aimed: he was superior to the little arts of weighing accents, and measuring words, for the mere purpose of winning the ear at the expense of the judgment. In his younger days, he had projected a History of Ireland, in which he intended to examine with the most scrupulous impartiality the pretensions of the Historians of that country, to a very high antiquity indeed, which Camden, the father of British topography, subscribes to. But as that was a work of immense labour, in which he would have to contend in almost every line with prejudices, passions, and national pride, he determined to reserve the execution of it till his judgment had attained its full ascendancy. He was active however in collecting materials for it—such as the remains of pagan monuments, manuscripts that lurked in libraries, and all that floated on the breath of tradition. In this elaborate undertaking he intended to have steered a middle course, between General Vallancy, Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Ledwich, and to have written it under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman warmly interested in whatever relates to the prosperity and glory of that country. The great and laudable end which he had in view, in the execution of this arduous undertaking, was, to induce the natives to sacrifice their political and religious prejudices on the altar of Public Affection. But what are the hopes of man! as he was preparing to arrange the materials for his History of Ireland, he was attacked with dropsy. In the daily accumulation of that disease, he preserved the greatest equanimity, and even cheerfulness, affected only by the conside-

ration of leaving a truly affectionate wife behind him in distress. His sickness lasted some weeks—

Till pitying Nature signed the last release,
And bade afflicted worth retire to peace.

It is with regret we add, that he has left a widow, now in years, under the pressure of very distressing circumstances.

Mr. QUINTIN KAY, *(whose death was announced p. 175)*, was a native of Doncaster, where he served his apprenticeship. When he first came to town, he worked for twelve shillings a week; but, at length, saved money enough to enable him to begin business in a small way. He afterwards became a partner with Mr. Say, whom he outlived. It is said, that to many of his numerous workmen he constantly paid more weekly wages than they expected; to others, he gave comfortable houses rent free, for a number of years, but to a fine little boy his grand nephew, who about six months since returned destitute from sea, he gave only half a crown. He used to say, he never wished to see his poor relations. He was never married, nor in love with any thing but money, nor was ever known to be within side of a church or a playhouse. On the contrary, he spent Sunday in his workshops, in a dirty shirt, with two or three of his workmen, picking up pieces of rags, veneer, &c. The bulk of his fortune, amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.* he left among his relatives, one of them a poor carpet weaver at Leeds, with a large family. Mr. Ladbroke, the banker, is also one of his legatees; and he has left something to some charities. To his clerk, a poor old man, his faithful drudge and companion many years, he left 150*l.* He had been ill about a month previous to his death; and, apprehending his decease, he sent for an undertaker, (not the one he usually employed) and bargaining with him for his funeral, he died as he had lived, an honest man, but without any concern for religion.

Mr. JOHN WALKER, *(whose death was announced p. 175)*.—This very respectable man, who has long been distinguished in the literary world, was in the 76th year of his age. In the earlier part of his life Mr. Walker adopted the theatrical profession, and acquired considerable reputation in Ireland, and many provincial stages in this country, and was for some years an established actor on the London boards. He was chiefly successful in parts of sententious morality and blunt humour, and was conspicuous for his merit in the performance of *Downright* in the comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*. Contrary, however, to the habits of most theatrical performers, he had no favourable opinion of his own powers, but spoke of himself as having been an indifferent actor. Having always a strong propensity to philological studies, he quitted the stage and published several valuable works on Grammar and Elocution, of which he was many years a distinguished teacher. His great work is the Pronouncing Dictionary in the English Language, a production of prodigious labour, and of such high merit that it will for ever be a standard book in this country. This work is characterised by ex ensive knowledge, unwearied diligence, correct taste, profound and accurate discrimination. All his other works partake of those properties to the full extent which they severally required. Mr. Walker lost his wife a few years ago, and the shock was severe, as she was an excellent woman, with an admirable understanding and great humour. She also was on the Stage, and was a good actress. Mr. Walker was distinguished in private life for a strict regard to moral and religious duties, and it may be truly said, that society, so far as his sphere of action extended, could hardly have lost a more useful and respectable member. He was intimately known to most of the distinguished literary characters of his time, by whom he was held in high esteem for his talents, his knowledge, and his virtues.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

LYCEUM, Strand, August 26.—This evening Mr. Incledon gave his first musical treat, called *A Voyage to India*.

This piece is a kind of sentimental journey, somewhat in the tone and manner of Sterne's; but more happily adapted to what at the present crisis

of public affairs, should tend to attune the heart strings of the nation to universal harmony of sentiment and exertion.

Mr. Incledon has provided not only the fuel that feeds, but the breath that animates, the patriot flame. We need not refer to antique examples of the patriotic power of song;—in all times and in all countries, the voice of music made the most animating appeal to heroic souls. Who that has not acknowledged its power, *Martem accendere cantu?* Who that is conscious that a patriot heart beats in his bosom, but must feel,

That when our country's cause provokes to arms,
How martial music every bosom warms!

Such is the tone and tendency of Mr. Incledon's exhibition; and we observed, with pleasure, the numbers and the applause by which it was witnessed and received.

We subjoin the following, as a specimen of the spirit of the songs, which comes recommended by the music of Shield:—

THE ENGLISH MAN OF WAR.

Tho' Greece all the arts once displayed on her coast,
And Rome could her temples and palaces boast,
Yet what was a trophy, or fine gilded car,
To the castle of England---a stout man of war?

Majestic in grandeur, she floats on the tide,
The dread of her foes, but of Britons the pride;
In thunder her vengeance is heard from afar,
For the castle of England's a stout man of war.

Invaders may threaten, but bulwarks like these
Will guard Britain's island, the queen of the seas;
Whilst courage will strengthen the nerves of each tar,
In the castle of England, a stout man of war.

When the thunder of battle rolls over the wave,
And mariners combat their country to save,
Their conquests shall shine, as the bright morning star
On the castles of England, the stout men of war.

COVENT-GARDEN.—This theatre opened on Monday the 14th, with *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Poor Soldier*.

The Wheel of Fortune introduced Mr. Kemble at this theatre for the first time this season, on Friday evening the 18th, and he was received with a tribute of repeated applause; and, as usual, he was every thing in the part the author or auditor could wish. Mr. Liston, for the first time, succeeded Mr. Munden in the part of *Governor Tempest*; upon the whole he filled the character respectably, though not to perfection. Miss Brunton played *Emily Tempest* with evident symptoms of improvement. C. Kemble performed the younger *Woodville*. The performers, in general, were well received.

In the *Escapes* that followed, Fawcett, Taylor, and Incledon exerted their respective powers with complete satisfaction.

DRURY-LANE.—This theatre opened on Thursday the 17th. The "pure, classical, and rational" season, which Mr. Wroughton promised us in his last parting address, commenced with Wycherley's "classical and rational" comedy of the *Country Girl*, as it is "purified" by Garrick. The spirited performance of this play, and above all, Mrs. Jordan's *Peggy*, opened the theatre with a perfection of old comedy, from which, we hope, the novelties of the season will not detract. The only difference in Mrs. Jordan's inimitable powers, with which her long theatrical cessation struck us, was the additional zest which that absence gave her to this evening's performance. Mrs. Jordan's *Peggy* has a nice imitation of low breeding, a delicate archness of low cunning, and an accurate perception of humour, that must be looked for in vain in any other actress.

HAYMARKET, Sept. 5.—*Wheel of Fortune*, *Music Mad*, and the *Irish Widow*.—This evening Mr. Young played the character of Penruddock, and we attended at the representation with considerable expectation. Truth compels us to say, that we were disappointed. Mr. Young's manner was not at all in unison with the sentiments or feelings of the recluse he personified. He had too much of indif-

ferent levity about him; and too little of that marked and severe austerity, which a state of solitude has a natural tendency to inspire. Those who have seen Mr. Kemble, or even Mr. Elliston, in this character would feel a great disappointment in Mr. Young. Passages, which have hitherto been delivered in such a manner as to impress the audience with the idea of a gloomy misanthrope, were uttered by Mr. Young in a way that provoked the laughter of the house. We allude particularly to his reply to Weazle out of the cottage window, "a lawyer! then I'll speak," &c.; and where he asks the attorney how long it would take to starve a man to death in a cold frosty night? These speeches should be delivered in a sarcastic manner, and not in that pleasant good-natured way as though he were bandying jests with his attorney.

In that interesting scene with young Woodville too, where he narrates to him his father's villainy, the solemn effect which is well known to be produced by Kemble's acting is totally lost in Mr. Young. He is too vehement, too forceful; neither does his replication to the young man, when he denounces to infamy and death the man who had wronged Penruddock, have the necesary awe, from Mr. Young's not pausing before he pronounces the word "father," and the impressive solemnity with which this word ought to be uttered. Upon the whole it was a frigid and uninteresting performance; and, though Mr. Young possesses abilities that may make him a useful actor, we are persuaded he never will rise to any distinguished eminence in the profession. We would advise him also to attend to a most unseemly method which he has of contracting his mouth into a wrinkled oval upon every occasion.

Music Mad is an extravagant, nonsensical interlude, founded upon an idea that would better suit an Italian than an Englishman.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.——*Beggar's Opera*, *Lover's Quarrels*, and *Animal Magnetism*, for the benefit of Mrs. Gibbs.—She had an excellent house. Incledon played Macheath with his accustomed excellence, and after the play sung the *Storm*. Mr. Young too recited a foolish story (which, he, however, is pleased to call a *pathetic tale*) of the "Idiot;" but not all his attempts at pathos could stop the risibility of the house, when he so affectingly pronounced

"And she fell sick and died."

The nature of the tale is too ridiculous to be told, and the language is suited to the subject: we cannot say "*materiam superabat opus*." We hope Mr. Young will not again bring forward such miserable nonsense.

Mr. Taylor also this evening gave his *Imitations*. They are indeed excellent: they are perfect. His look, manner, gesture, attitude, so completely spoke, that before he uttered a word the audience knew whom he was about to personify; this was particularly the case with Kelly, whose vile singing and most uncouth action he mimicked with exquisite success.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.—This theatre closed this evening for the season with Mr. Young's *Hamlet*, and *Tom Thumb*. The house overflowed with an elegant company. It has been a season most flattering to the proprietors and managers, both as to the receipts and the approbation of the public. At the close of the entertainments, Mr. Fawcett addressed the audience in a neat and appropriate speech, which was received with repeated plaudits.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

Alderman Sir WILLIAM STAINES.

AS his rise to that dignity from a very humble station in life has given birth to much conversation and enquiry, we have traced the birth place of this worthy man to the parish of St. George, in the Borough. He was born in 1731. His father was a stone mason; and young Staines, at an early age, made a voyage to Portugal as a common sailor, and was taken prisoner on his return, and carried to a French prison, where, after remaining six months, he came over in a cartel, but so changed and emaciated that his own mother at first could scarcely identify his person. He afterwards served an apprenticeship to

a stone mason, in Cannon-street; and it was probably during this period that, being at Staines or Egham, he was induced to go into a chandler's shop, kept by a female, and from the craving of his appetite to call for rather more than his purse could answer for. His apology and the simplicity of his appearance, however, was such that his creditor soon forgetting her first emotions generously forgave his imprudence. The alderman, it must be observed, so far from forgetting this trifling act of benevolence, sought the poor woman out in the decline of her days, and allowed her an annuity for life.

After Mr. Staines was out of his time he married, and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed, in Philip-lane, London-wall, where, after returning from his labour in the evening, he used to carry out coals. His next advance was to that of a little master in the stone mason's line, and, about 1760, was so fortunate through the encouragement of a friend to obtain the job of repairing Bow steeple: this business was executed with so much satisfaction, that he was afterwards employed in raising a scaffold for St. Bride's steeple, which was struck with lightning, in 1763. The Scotch pavement also being introduced about the same time, he was engaged in paving several streets, and was soon after appointed mason to the city of London, when he occupied a house and mason's yard in Barbican. The idea of Bow church being the means of Mr. Staines making his fortune, had made such an impression on his mind, that when he became lord mayor he had this church represented in painting in the back ground of one of the pannels of the state coach.

Mr. Staines built the dwelling house which he long occupied in Barbican, next door to the chapel of the Rev. J. Towers. About 1786, he began to execute his benevolent design of establishing some almshouses, nine in number, which he built on both sides of Jacobs-well passage; these bear no inscription, nor have any thing upon their exterior to distinguish them as usual from other dwellings. Their tenants were in the first instance some of Sir William's aged workmen, and afterwards several of his poorer neighbours, mechanics, &c. Among these a peruke-maker lately resided, who had shaved his worthy friend and patron during a period of forty-two years. Sir William also built the New Jacob's Well up the passage in Barbican. The almshouses, though he belonged to the Carpenters' Company, he put into the gift of the parish of Cripplegate. As in consequence of the rise of Sir William Staines from a state of comparative obscurity, the latter was not unfrequently referred to: a rumour of a prediction, the consequence of a dream, was as frequently attached to it. This, it is said, occurred to a clergyman's lady at Uxbridge many years since, where the singular subject of the same was then at work as a stone mason. The story runs, and it was never denied by the worthy alderman himself, that, going up the ladder one day while the parsonage house was under repair, the clergyman's lady accosted him and told him she had had an extraordinary dream, viz. that he would certainly become lord-mayor of London. Flattering as this appeared to Mr. Staines, it was then considered by him as dreams generally are; and it was not, till he was made sheriff of London in 1796, that this dream returned to his recollection. The clergyman's spouse was dead, and he himself had become old; he, however lived long enough to be nominated sheriff's chaplain, but being too infirm to do the duty, Sir William engaged the Rev. Dr. Gregory, and generously paid both these gentlemen.

But still a second prediction is said to have been delivered concerning this worthy magistrate by another female sybil, who, many years before the event, expressed her persuasion that Mr. Staines would be lord-mayor during a period of turbulence and scarcity; that we should be at war with France, but that during his mayoralty peace and plenty should be restored. The latter part of this prediction has proved grossly deceptive; for, though the alderman lived to see the peace of Amiens, plenty has not yet succeeded it, though he expressed a hope that bread might again be sold for 9d. the quartern loaf. These dreams, however, supplied the subject of them with frequent matter for facetious conversa-

tion, while contrasting his present situation with the former part of his life, and which he generally treated with a vein of pleasantry. This he had many opportunities of exhibiting, as for many years successively, instead of adventuring upon a country house, &c. like an old fashioned tradesman, he used to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours, at the Jacob's Well. A trait that does equal honour to his head and heart occurred during this period: a neighbour who had failed in business, he presented with one of his almshouses to live in. The poor man, after this, happening to be at the house, and going into the kitchen instead of the parlour where the alderman was, Sir William appeared to be much offended at this distinction, insisted upon his sitting in the room where he then was; assured him he had not bestowed that favour upon him to degrade, but to advance him in life, and would hear of no apologies on the subject. In Yorkshire, it was said that Sir William had also founded a charitable institution. His charity was by no means ostentatious any where. His cook who afterwards became his lady, like himself never forgot her original; for, in order to distinguish those who might be the proper objects of his bounty, she has not been averse to visiting some of the poorest habitations in and about Golden-lane. And when those humiliating badges of poverty, the soup-shops, were established in Sir William's neighbourhood, though he distributed that assistance with others four or five years before it became common, it was not his general rule to compel those who received it to come to his house, or lose their time by mobbing at a door: but to prevent both these inconveniencies, he sent his servants with his alms to the houses of those who received them.

After the worthy alderman removed from Barbican, in 1803, he had a town-house and yard, near Millbank, Westminster, and a country-house at Clapham, where he paid the debt of nature, on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1807, revered by all that knew him or were acquainted with his virtues. It should have been observed, that since Sir William's mayoralty, in 1801, he resided at Clapham, where he married the widow of a medical gentleman who had retired some years from business, and resided near Sir William Staine's house. His remains were interred with great ceremony and a vast concourse of people, in the family vault at Cripplegate, on Saturday the 19th instant.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE fate of two expeditions has reached us since our last report. One has terminated in the highest possible degree of disgrace: what epithet shall be given to the latter? On this latter subject opinions are very much divided, and those persons have been very much at a loss who are in the habit of applauding every thing that is done by command of our own government, and as vehement in their censures of every thing that is done by Bonaparte. Now, suppose that Bonaparte had marched an army into Holstein, thence passed it over into Zealand, had burned two-thirds of the city of Copenhagen; and, in the sight of the flaming town, had issued from the citadel a manifesto to all Europe; that he had been driven to the work of destruction from the fear that the English would have violated the rights of neutral nations, taken possession of the Danish fleet, and seized the capital; what would have been the language of our newspapers upon this subject? With what vehemence of utterance would his conduct have been reprobated in parliament! How lavish would every one have been of ignominious epithets on the French nation!

Our expedition to the Baltic has succeeded. We have taken possession of the Danish fleet; but, at what cost? A capital in flames! Three days bombardment! Our fleet having surrounded the island of Zealand, cut off all supplies to the unfortunate inhabitants from the rest of the Danish dominions. Taken by surprise, and left to their own energies, they were placed in a situation the most singular perhaps that has occurred in history. We expressed our fears in our last, that a brave people would not easily yield to our terms, and our apprehen-

sions were increased by the supposed magnanimity and courage of their crown prince: but the crown prince did not share in the calamities of his most faithful subjects; he was not then in the midst of them, to encourage their efforts, or to administer consolation; he left his capital to the defence of its citizens. The expectations that we had formed on his supposed prowess and magnanimity have been completely foiled.

What passed in the interior of the town, during the three horrid days of conflagration, we know not; nor what led to the final surrender of the place. The state of the inhabitants may be more easily conceived than described: for our own accounts relate, that when the citadel was surrendered to us, the town was in such a ferment, that it was thought expedient to leave it entirely to itself, and not to suffer any Englishman to enter the place. Probably no small party opposed the surrender; they, who had lost their all in the conflagration, would be desperate; they, who had property to lose, would feel an anxiety to preserve it. All the violent passions must be at work; and rage, indignation, and despair would have full scope. The history of this transaction, given by a Danish pen, will fill the mind with horror; and the English name will not be repeated in the island of Zealand for ages without the bitterest execrations.

If the British army and navy have gained no laurels by this transaction, one species of honour cannot be denied to them. They had the most unwelcome task to perform, which can be imposed on the military character: and this task they have performed, as far as their orders permitted, in a manner as mild and conciliatory as could be expected from an invading army. The dispatches of the commander in chief call the Danes the enemy: but they were treated as such only when in arms; and the moment they ceased to resist, that moment hostilities against them ceased. Our force was too great to be resisted by the peasantry on the island, and very soon its fate depended on the conduct of the metropolis. Before a ball was fired into the place, terms of capitulation were offered; and promises of leaving the island on the surrender of the fleet and naval stores were held out. They were not accepted: and, for three days, the citizens suffered their town to be on fire, before any message of surrender was sent from the place. Having suffered so much, they may excite wonder at giving up at all, and not burying themselves, their town, and their fleet in one horrid ruin. They surrendered at last, and every brave man must pity their distresses.

How will this action be felt on the continent of Europe? We are its deliverers, or at least we have held out this language to an afflicted continent. But what capital has suffered so much from the conquering arms of Bonaparte, as Copenhagen from the hands of its friends? It is a serious subject for the feeling mind to reflect upon: here is no opportunity for an Englishman to boast: whatever may be our party in domestic politics, our national character is now at stake: we may make what justifications we please, the decision is not in our hands: impartial posterity will fix its stamp on the bombardment of Copenhagen. May neither we nor our children rue the day on which it was begun; and when the avenger of blood from the Almighty calls upon us, may our city of refuge be able to protect us!

On the justice of the transaction many doubts may be started: its expediency or policy may be more safely agitated. The surrender of the fleet and naval stores was the avowed, and indeed the whole object of the expedition: and the step is asserted to be necessary, because otherwise Bonaparte would have taken possession of them, and would have possessed the means of destroying our trade in the Baltic, and of eventually invading our country. That Bonaparte would have done this is conjectural: but let us suppose that he would have attempted it, and succeeded in his attempt; that is, Bonaparte would have added to the strength and influence that he has acquired, that of the kingdom of Denmark. The question then is, whether this supposed accession to his power, with the decided hostility of the Danes to him, is ba-

lanced by our possession of the Danish ships, and the decided hostility of the Danes against us. If the balance should be against us, in this cold mode of estimating the transaction, how much must it preponderate against us, when the means by which we obtained our ends, are taken into consideration.

The news of the taking of Copenhagen was received in town without any symptoms of joy; without any of those acclamations, which a great victory might be supposed to excite. Every one felt for the unhappy sufferers. All lamented the necessity, if there was one, of treating in this manner our friends: many doubted this necessity. It may be a more difficult task than is imagined, to reconcile the minds of Englishmen to this necessity: and we must wait for the meeting of parliament, to learn the grounds of this necessity, and the justification of ministers. But perhaps, before that meeting, new transactions will occur, and the bombardment of Copenhagen will give way to other enquiries.

If the commanders of the expedition into the Baltic have done their duty, what shall we say of the conduct of the General, whose miserable attack upon Buenos Ayres has disgraced our arms, and lost us South America. If enquiry ever was wanted, here the necessity cannot be doubted. The British army ought to call aloud for it; and, wherever the blame was, let it attach. We understand from a very respectable quarter, that it was almost impossible, with the force which we had in that quarter, not to succeed. Nothing but the most consummate ignorance of the profession of arms could have prevented us from being masters of the place. We had the choice of time and mode of attack. We might have landed our troops either above or below the town: we need not have troubled ourselves with swamps: we might have made our attack by regular approaches, and not suffered one of our men to enter into the town till it had capitulated. The gazette relating the whole of the unfortunate transaction, fills us with astonishment. An army marches by detachments into a town; enters it by different avenues; is half destroyed by brick-bats and stones from the tops of the houses; and each party, arriving at its destined end, finds itself under the necessity of surrendering, or incapable of any farther active exertions. Never was so strange an attack. One would suppose, by reading the gazette, that the general was tired of being so far removed from home, and took this method of getting back before his time to his friends in old England.

Buenos Ayres is not fortified like Copenhagen. It was commanded by a Frenchman, who knew how to avail himself of the resources the place supplied. Our conduct on the first attack of the place had exasperated the Spaniards against us, and Liniers depended upon their bravery and our misconduct. The latter exceeded the utmost of his expectations. Our troops rushed into the town according to command; no fault can be imputed to them: they did what they were ordered to do: and they are not to be blamed, if through the misconduct of the commanders all their bravery was of no avail; and they were compelled to capitulate. The terms of the conqueror were mild:—an evacuation of the territory of La Plata, prisoners on both sides being surrendered; and thus ended Sir Home Popham's expedition; its beginning and its termination being equally disgraceful to its authors. We trust, however, that the generals, particularly General Auchmuty, who had no share in the disgrace belonging to the expedition, will not rest satisfied, till their honour is completely vindicated by a full investigation of the proceedings, from the taking of Monte Video, to the capitulation of Buenos Ayres.

A curious circumstance in this transaction has afforded much amusement in town, at the expense of General Crawford. This Gentleman, it may be recollected, made a great jest of Colonel Birch the pastry-cook, and of our volunteers, in a speech in the House of Commons. At the time we did not hesitate to assert, that Colonel Birch was not inferior to the General in military acquirements, and much superior in every thing else. General Crawford had a command in the attack on Buenos Ayres, and by whom is he beat? to whom is he obliged to capitulate? The volunteers of Buenos

Ayres annihilated half his force; and this gentleman, who dreaded the thoughts of receiving orders from a pastry-cook, surrendered his sword to a journeyman in that profession, to a maker of portable soup. Liniers, the Frenchman, went to La Plata on a portable soup speculation, and became a general: and this is one only of the many instances, that have lately occurred, by which we are taught not to rely upon a regular force, but that volunteers may cope with them, and make up for a deficiency in military tactics, by sound judgment and courage. We trust, that this will be impressed on our volunteers; and they will learn to estimate in a proper manner, the sarcasms thrown out against them by professional arrogance. In a pastry-cook's shop, as well as in a drawing-room, a good soldier may be formed: and the volunteers of England will not, we trust, submit to be outdone by those of Buenos Ayres.

The King of Sweden, that hero of chivalry, is retired into his Swedish territory. Pomerania is lost to him, as the French general said it would be, for ever. Whether he could have defended Stralsund longer than he did, we cannot, from want of proper documents, determine: but there seems to be no reason why it should have been surrendered. The sea was open to him, both to carry out the inhabitants and his wounded soldiers, and to bring in every necessary supply of troops, provision, and ammunition. The whole population of Sweden was at his command; and the French were besieging a town, where the fidelity of his Pomeranian subjects might have occasioned to them infinite trouble and difficulty. But alas! for the fidelity of the Pomeranian subjects the King was now in the situation to appreciate his own conduct, and to estimate truly the fidelity of his subjects. Their fidelity rested not only upon his power of protection, but on the certainty that he could no longer oppress them. The arrival of the French gave them every reason to believe that the latter power was gone; and as he had lost their affection, they were not eager to uphold him in the former power. Thus kings are taught in the school of adversity a lesson, which the flattery of courtiers, and the adulation of addresses, and the time-serving views of those who fatten on places and pensions, hide continually from their sight. Brought up in the arms of deceit, how can they otherwise come to the knowledge of the truth! The King of Sweden has lost Stralsund, and his Pomeranian subjects; and he is gone back to Sweden, there to ruminate on his chivalry and his misfortunes.

But will this spirit of chivalry be so safe as he imagines, in his own capital? The fancy of the magnanimous Alexander may be worked up by the feats of the English at Copenhagen; and he may think the fleets of the Swedes not safe from the attacks of English and French, unless they are placed under his own eye in the harbour of Cronstadt. We may hear, therefore, of the march of the Russians through Finland; and the manifestoes of the spirit of chivalry, and the magnanimous Alexander, their mutual accusations and recriminations, may amuse the public. The desertion of Stralsund by the King of Swedon was marked by a circumstance, which was quite in the spirit of chivalry. The King, determining to leave the town to the defence of its own citizens, occupied his mind on the best mode of getting away himself in a safe skin, and saving as many of his troops and as much of his ammunition and provisions as he could. To do this, it was necessary to elude the vigilance of the French, and he succeeded *a marveille*: he got away in a whole skin, and his troops were put on board transports; the last man was on the sea, out of gun-shot, before the French knew any thing of the matter. What royal sport this was! How foolish must the French look when they heard the news! Off sailed the King and his army merrily, sporting at the trick they had played on the French: the citizens of Stralsund opened their gates; shook hands with the French; and nothing but sounds of joy were heard in Stralsund; and the French could not help laughing at the joke, by which they easily came in possession of a very large town and a very considerable province. Thus all parties were pleased with the spirit of chivalry.

The politics of Russia are by no means well defined or understood. That conference on the raft has baffled all our politicians, and the feat at Copenhagen will give the magnanimous Alexander an opportunity of colouring in any manner he pleases, his future manifesto. Should Russia have decided against us, which is by no means improbable, its war with Sweden seems to be inevitable, and there is very little probability of our being able to afford the chivalrous King any essential succour. If it must be a war, we hope that the news may reach us before the Baltic is frozen over, and that the German Legion may be transported in good time to assist almost the only ally that we can call our own. It will be a melancholy thing to witness the fall of the Scandinavian sovereigns of the one, by the Russians of the other, by the successive efforts of French and English.

Russia has been successful in another quarter. She has almost annihilated the Turkish marine. We did our good friends the Turks, the kind service of destroying some of the ships, and the Russians have put the last hand to the work. Constantinople now lays open to an attack by sea, and if peace is not speedily concluded, we may expect to hear that it has suffered as much by the bombardment of an enemy, as Copenhagen has done by the visit of its friend and ally. If in the conference on the raft, Turkey was given up to the Russians, now is the time that we expect to see the Turk compelled to resign his power over that rich country between the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, which he knows not how to cultivate. Great Britain may probably retard this ruin, by its fleet in the Mediterranean taking the Russian fleet under its protection, for fear that it should fall into the hands of the French. We can, of course, expect nothing less for such a service, from the Turks, than that Egypt should be surrendered up to us; and it is said, that our troops in Sicily are on their voyage to take possession of that country.

Our apprehensions on the subject of Portugal are not removed; and that country is by no means in a pleasing situation. On every side it sees danger; for whether England should take it into its head to bombard Lisbon, and take the Portuguese men of war out of the Tagus, or Bonaparte should threaten to enter Portugal with an armed force, if its intercourse with England is not cut off, equal misfortune hangs over their heads: friend or foe, the visit of either is equally replete with calamity. A visit to the Brasils does not create much alarm. The Brasilians are as courageous as the Spaniards of La Plata, and they have confectioners in that country will defend it as well as the portable soup makers of Buenos Ayres.

The American question still remains undecided. The cabinets of London and Washington are negociating. The Americans, however, it is said, insist upon some satisfaction for the insult offered on their own coasts, in taking out, as they say, American subjects, born Americans, out of their own vessels. If their statement is true, the Americans have, doubtless, very great reason to complain; but yet, it is not likely that they will enter easily into a war; they will compute, and with judgment, to which European cabinets, except the French, are strangers, the loss and the gain of the contest. They are now carrying on an immense trade with the East Indies and China: they will, if we are shut out from Europe, be the only carriers of our goods to the Continent; it is their interest to put up for some time longer with our affronts, and they will not return the blows we have struck them, till they can do it with greater effect. Should, however, war take place between this country and America, we shall be at no loss to act with the ships we meet on the high seas, for we shall scarcely meet with any but enemies, except the Barbary Corsairs.

China has within the last twelve months afforded sufficient matter for reflection to the thinking mind. By the last accounts two occurrences have taken place, which shew the nature of the government in a very strong point of view: the one relates to the exercise of religion, the other to their criminal law. The body of the Chinese nation is well known to be idolatrous; their deities are monstrous fi-

gures, hideous to the sight, and giving just as gross conceptions of the great supreme, as the fictions of the imagination under the name of the Trinity entertained by the papist and the Calvinist. They do not, however, like the papists, make a god of bread-flour, and then eat him: and whatever follies they entertain, the higher classes are free from idolatry; and, if we have true accounts, they universally adopt a system of epicurean deism or complete atheism.

A great feature in the Chinese is an attachment to antient customs, and this is kept up by the government, which watches with extreme anxiety the introduction of any thing foreign, and particularly any thing from Europe. But this attachment does not prevent them, as is absurdly imagined, from examining and adopting what is good in other countries, and in which they are deficient: witness the mathematical college established at Pekin filled with Europeans, and the introduction of vaccination, the account of which very useful practice was communicated to them in a book in the Chinese language, by Sir George Staunton, the first book ever written in that language by an Englishman. The European religion also, as it is called, might have been introduced with equal ease: and the Mandarins, with their usual good humour, would have laughed only at the triangular god, and the god in the womb of a virgin for nine months, adored by the popish Bonzes, if these Bonzes had not interfered in matters of state, and shewn a disposition which the Chinese improperly attribute to christianity, that of perpetually quarrelling with their neighbours who are not of the same opinion, and making their religion a matter of state, so that every body must believe as they believe, or not be capable of holding any office under the government. These maxims to the Chinese Mandarins, who are very fond of good humour, and who seize in a moment whatever is absurd in their own Bonzes, appeared to be the most ridiculous that could be imagined.

The christian Bonzes, however, made considerable progress, and in their usual manner excited a spirit of dissatisfaction and quarrelling; and, being found to exact a kind of obedience to a man living some thousand miles off, they were deemed dangerous to the state, and their religion was proscribed. Before that time they were permitted to have churches, and the crucifix, and the triangular emblem of the Trinity, and the wax lights, and the water god were upon the altars. Many thousand Chinese, chiefly of the lower classes, embraced the sects, and books on the popish religion were printed in the Chinese language. Several of these books have been lately discovered in a province of China; and, on enquiry, it was found, that even some Tartar soldiers had quitted their original customs, and embraced the new faith. Strict enquiries were made at the lower tribunals, and the whole matter was sent up to the higher tribunal for its final decision. The decree of the lower tribunals was in general confirmed; and the offending parties were variously treated according to the supposed magnitude of the crime: some were banished, others were compelled to wear the ignominious yoke; and the chief Mandarin of the province, whose office it is to inspect the morals of the people, was, for not having sooner detected this affair, degraded. All the books on the European religion were ordered to be burnt.

The Chinese, we see, are not freer from absurdity than some European nations. They have not yet learned to leave religion entirely to itself. They make it dangerous by the interposition of the state. Yet we cannot inveigh very bitterly against them, when we think of the manner in which this subject is treated by many Englishmen. With what contempt does not many a churchman look upon a dissenter; and yet both one and the other probably go, the one to church, the other to his meeting, merely because by accident his father did so before him, and he was brought up in this habit. The law, indeed, allows persons to have meetings for religion, different from those of the established church; but it makes a great difference between those who follow the rule laid down by law and the rule adopted by the dissident, a difference oftentimes so very minute that a Chinese would assuredly not be able to

find it out. But every nation has its own peculiar follies.

In affairs of life and death the Chinese are more scrupulous than any other nation. They rigidly adhere to the precept given to the father of their empire:—whoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Hence, whenever a murdered body is found, the utmost enquiry is made after the murderer; and that country is by no means favourable to duelling, as in case of a person killed the surviving duellist, the seconds, and the surgeon would all inevitably be put to death. In an affray lately between some Chinese and English sailors, a Chinese was killed; the usual enquiries were made, and it was found that he was murdered by one or more English. A demand was made in form to the factory for the murderer; but they, not knowing the murderer, could not comply with the request. This does not satisfy the Chinese. The murderer is, they say, amongst the English: if he were with us, we should easily detect him: if they do not use the proper methods to discover him, that will not satisfy us: we must have either the murderer, or a man in his stead. This law must strike us as a very extraordinary one: but in consequence of it, among upwards of three hundred million of people, murder is a very rare crime; and in Pekin, a town much larger than London, an instance of a house falling down and burying in its ruins twenty or thirty inhabitants never occurs. The consequences of this refusal on our part are not wholly known. All intercourse between our countrymen and the Chinese is strictly prohibited, and the determination of the high tribunal remains to be known. We hope, that this unlucky business may not interfere with the pursuits of a gentleman of Cambridge, who lately went to Canton with the sole view of studying the laws, manners, customs, and language of this extraordinary people. No one is better calculated for such an enterprize. He was distinguished for his attainments at the university, but was prevented by the absurd prejudices which disgrace that seat of learning, from obtaining those honours which he richly merited. He would not subscribe to the formula, requiring a declaration of religious opinions from every person before he takes a degree. What nonsense! In very bigotted countries upon the continent, even Jews are permitted to take their degrees: but England will be the last country to put all its inhabitants on the same footing in its universities. Cambridge is, however, not so bad as Oxford; for at Oxford they compel a young man on entrance to subscribe a great quantity of propositions, in the sense of which it will not be easy to find any two men of learning agree.

But in the review of nations at this particular crisis, our own and France will excite the most attention. What is France about? In what manner is its great emperor? truly called great, as long as men attach greatness to military exploits: In what manner is Bonaparte employed? The arrangement of foreign countries does not prevent him from paying more attention to the welfare and happiness of his own empire than all the sovereigns of the continent of Europe put together do for the good of their respective kingdoms. In this respect he is truly great. According to the Hebrew proverb:—the generous man deviseth generous things, and the fool folly—he is devising a variety of things, which tend to the comfort, the happiness, the ornament, the splendour of his empire. An exposition of some of his works and designs has been given to the public; and some of our public papers foolishly observe, that among them are several works which, in this country, are performed by individuals. But, if individuals perform them with us, as in the making of a road, or the cutting of a canal, they intend that the public shall ultimately pay the whole expense with a considerable profit to the projectors of the undertaking; and, if now in France, so much of the public money is employed on useful works, which under the old government was wasted on the gratification of a luxurious court, and places and pensions on an idle extravagant body of nobility, there cannot be a doubt that the public must rejoice in the exchange. They see great things undertaken for the public good: and this is not done by additional taxes; nor is their legislature

assembled, merely to hear new projects for draining the pockets of the people, at the very moment that the expenditure for public works is increased, at that very moment the project is entertained for diminishing the taxes. By acting in this manner, Bonaparte will leave behind him a glorious name. He will be compared by impartial posterity with his contemporary sovereigns; the revenues of the nations under the respective governments will be considered: and he, whose whole thoughts during his reign were occupied in getting as much as possible from his people for his private purposes, and who did not leave a single monument behind him but what had a reference to himself and his family, must give place to an emperor, who increased the bounds of his dominions, erected in every part of his vast empire useful monuments of his industry, and raised the people from abject misery to the height of prosperity; and every year of his reign was enabled to speak of the flourishing state of his finances, as it was proved by a diminishing taxation. Every account of France convinces us, that they are much mistaken who conceive that France suffers from the present war: a vast internal commerce is carried on, and its capital is increasing as fast as could be expected from a nation so lately emerging from the depths of misery.

At home every thing is quiet. Our expeditions engaged much attention. Ireland has given as yet no occasion for enforcing the rigorous measures that parliament thought fit to adopt. Several instances of the return of good sense in that country have occurred. The protestants begin to see the folly of their conduct towards the papists; and resolutions from both parties have appeared, tending to conciliation. The question of tythes has also been agitated by several grand juries, and a commutation has been recommended. The clergy will do well to accede to the measure; for they will be placed in a situation of greater security. When they have each a portion of land for doing nothing, or very little, they will not excite that discontent which is excited at present by their tithe-proctors, who cannot appear to make a demand without a sentiment of vexation on the part of the popish landholder, for giving away so much of his property, as he says, for nothing. The commutation has, by means of inclosure bills, taken place in many parts of England; and the consequence is, that the parson attached to his land improves it considerably, lives at peace with his neighbours, and if his spiritual communications are of no great consequence, he assuredly is not inferior either as a landlord or a neighbour to the country squire of the same income. If, in the consideration of the tithes of Ireland, some attention should be paid to the ground of their being paid, and the clergy of the Irish church were called upon to give to their countrymen a correct version of the scriptures, and an improvement in the liturgy, such as the increased knowledge acquired within the last two hundred years loudly calls for, we have no doubt that they would become more popular in the country. Archbishop Newcombe has pointed out the way, and we shall be glad to hear that his sentiments have been embraced by the Irish clergy.

The commercial world has been agitated by the taking of Buenos-Ayres; and it is said that applications have been made to ministers by the shippers of goods to La Plata, for some indemnification for their losses. On what ground the public can be called upon to make up at any time the losses on a commercial speculation, we do not see; but in this instance there is a peculiar impropriety in the demand. The merchants knew what troops were with Sir Home Popham, when he went upon his rash and ill-advised enterprize. A buccaneering expedition was but a slight basis for mercantile speculation. They who shipped goods before the recapture of Buenos Ayres, must know that the risk was considerable; and they who shipped afterwards, when the expedition went out against Monte Video, evidently ran the risque of that army's being defeated. The whole, in fact, was a speculation; and if the merchants relied too much upon Sir Home Popham, they are properly paid for the compliments bestowed upon him on his appearance at Lloyd's coffee-house.

After the deserved censure cast upon him by the court-martial, the merchants who could applaud him publicly, and run as it were in the face of an offended public, and the government, and the justice of their country, can have no pretensions to come before the public for an indemnification. Let them claim what they will from Sir Home Popham.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Lovely, the Accomplished Maria," is too trite for our Magazine. If her story be true we pity her misfortune, though a common one; if it be merely a fiction, it is still too common to please, unless narrated in a manner somewhat more dignified than J. Twiss has done.

The Poetical Communications of "J. G." have been received. The "Dream," has no merit; the lines "To Laura" would have been admitted, had their moral tendency been equal to their poetry. We shall be glad, however, to receive other communications from "J. G." more fit for the columns of our Magazine.

We regret that the Letter of "W B." on the *Blasphemy of Milton*, arrived too late for insertion this month; it will appear in the next number. We have received several communications upon this subject, which shall meet with due attention; we refer our readers to p. 205 of the present number.

"T. Gent's" volume and letter have reached us. His offer of poetical assistance will be thankfully received.

Other favours have come to hand, which will meet with every attention.

BOOKS PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

EDUCATION.

LOGIC, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and different Modes of Reasoning. By R. Kirwan, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Sketches of Human Manners delineated in Stories, intended to illustrate the Characters, Religion, and Singular Customs of the Inhabitants of different Parts of the World. By P. Wakefield. 2s. 6d.

An easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. D. Blair. 3s.

The New Orthographical Assistant, or English Exercise Book. By T. Carpenter. 2s.

HISTORY.

Modern History for the Use of Schools; from the Fall of the Roman Empire to 1807. By the Rev. J. Robinson. 6s.

A Chronological Register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union in 1708 to 1807. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

LAW.

The whole Proceedings on the Trial of an Information exhibited at the instance of the Hon. the East India Company, against R. Henshaw, Esq. Custom Master of Bombay, for Corruption, &c. Tried by a Special Jury in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, Nov. 5, 1805, before Sir J. Mackintosh, Knt. 7s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for 1805. 8vo. 12s.

A concise Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World. To which are annexed, References to Books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c. Intended to promote the Improvement of Youth, in Geography, History, and Biography. By T. Bourn. 8s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Joints, being the Observations for which the Prize for 1806 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons in London. By S. Cooper. 5s.

A Rowland for an Oliver; in Answer to Dr. Moseley's Oliver for a Rowland, and to Mr. Birch; containing a Defence of Vaccination. By J. Ring. 4s.

NOVELS.

The Florentines, a Tale. 6s.

The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillaine; a new Translation from the

French. By M. Smart. 4 vols. 1l. 8s. L. P. 2l. 12s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

A Series of Letters, submitted to the Consideration of the English Nation; exhibiting unparalleled hardship, tyranny, and oppression, exemplified in the conduct of the late Board of Admiralty, to A. W. Adair, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. 2s. 6d.

A Key to the recent Conduct of the Emperor of Russia. 2s. 6d.

Remarks on the Alliance between Church and State, and on the Test Laws. By the Rev. R. King. 2s.

Catholic Principles of Allegiance. Illustrated by the Rev. T. Gillow. 2s. 6d.

A brief Statement of the Grievances the Catholics in these Realms still labour under. By a Catholic Gentleman. 1s.

The Question between the late Ministry and the British Constitution. Recommended to the serious Consideration of the People of Great Britain and Ireland. 2s.

The Crisis. By the Author of "Plain Facts, or a Review of the Conduct of the late Ministers." 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Inquiry into the State of the British West Indies. By J. Lowe. 5s.

State of France in 1802-3-4-5-6. Comprising a Description of the Customs and Manners of that Country; with Observations on its Government, Finance, Population, Agriculture, Religion, Public Schools, Character of their Chief. By W. T. Williams. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

POETRY.

The Metamorphoses of Publius Ovidius Naso; in English blank verse. Translated by J. J. Howard. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Ovid's Art of Love; to which is added, the Remedy of Love, the Art of Beauty, and Amours; translated by several hands; with notes. (Jones's Miniature Edition). 2s. 6d. boards.

All the Talents' Garland, or a few Rockets let off at a celebrated Minister; including Elijah's Mantle, the Uti Possidetis, and other Poems of the same author. By eminent Political Characters. Part II. 2s.

Moses, under the Direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land: A Prize Poem, recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 10, 1807. 1s.

RELIGION.

A Body of Theology, principally practical; in a Series of Lectures. By the Rev. R. Fellows, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A New Theological Dictionary, intended to exhibit a clear and satisfactory View of every Religious Term and Denomination which has prevailed in the World from the Birth of Christ to the present Day. 8vo. 13s. boards.

The Claims of the Establishment; a Sermon, preached August 30, 1807, at Croydon, by J. Ireland, D.D. 1s.

The Student and Pastor, or Directions how to attain to eminence and usefulness in those respective Characters. To which are added, a Letter to a Friend, upon his entrance on the Ministerial Office, and an Essay on Elocution and Pronunciation. By John Mason, M.A. author of a Treatise on Self-knowledge. New Editions, with Notes, and an Essay on Catechising. By Joshua Toulmin, D.D. 4s.

The Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention; considered in a Sermon preached at Melton Mowbray, June 20, 1805. Also the Substance of a Sermon preached at Melton Mowbray, June 5, 1806, on Popular Education; to which is added, a Postscript, containing Remarks on Mr. Whitbread's Bill, by R. A. Ingram. 4s.

Reflections on the Sinfulness of Cruelty to Animals; a Sermon, preached at All Saints Church, Southampton, August 16, 1807. By R. Mant. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at the Second General Visitation of the Bishop of Rochester, holden at Tunbridge, July 10, 1807. By the Rev. P. Mouthpenny, 1s.

The Testimony of the Spirit of God in the Faithful; a Sermon preached July 1, 2, 3, 1807, by the Rev. R. Onslow, D.D. 1s.

A Reply to certain Observations of the Rev. Dr. Milner, upon the Sequel to the Serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims. by the Rev. T. Le Mesurier. 5s.

The Case of the Widow considered, and the Consolations applicable to it, enforced: a Sermon by the Rev. W. Palmer, B.A. 1s.

A Manual of Piety, adapted to the Wants, and calculated for the Improvement of all Sects of Christians. Extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of J. Taylor; with a Preface, Life of the Author, and Additions. By R. Fellows, A.M. 7s.

Hebrew Elements, or a Practical Introduction to the Reading of the Hebrew Scriptures. 5s.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th August, to the 20th September, 1807.

Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Variola	2
Febris	4
Cynanche	3
Catarrhus	12
Asthma	3
Hypochondriasis	4
Dyspepsia	8
Paralysis	4
Epilepsia	2
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhœa	6
Leucorrhœa	5
Rheumatismus	5
Diarrhœa	8
Hydrops	3
Morbi Cutanei	5
Morbi Infantiles	6
Asthenia	16

"There is no science, except theology, which it is of so much importance to mankind should be cleared of errors as medicine; and there is none, with the same exception, which has been deformed with so many mistakes and impositions."—*Moore on the Materia Medica.*

VOLUMES might be filled in pointing out even a part of them. The abstraction of the blood produces death. Every drop as it flows brings the bleeding animal nearer and nearer to its end.

The vigorous and healthful man may lose a part of his blood without apparent injury; but not so the feeble and diseased being who has already made several stages in his journey towards the grave.

See the sprightly female begin to droop at a certain period of life. See her afflicted with a general lassitude and languor—an ineptitude to motion, and a high susceptibility of fatigue—with the emaciated appearance—the cold shiver—the pale complexion—and the hectic flush; with a teazing cough and pain in the side—weight and oppression in the chest; in short, with every function impaired—every mark of general debility and pulmonary disorganization; and let common sense say whether or not she ought to lose one drop of her blood. The very dread of the operation is too much for her delicate, feeble, and impoverished frame. "Whenever *bleeding* is thought expedient (says an ingenious writer) in delicate and debilitated subjects, which it is too often *supposed* to be, in cases of pulmonary consumption, if great timidity prevails, it ought to be deemed a sufficient contra-indication. I have seen a rigor of several hours' continuance, and extreme prostration of strength, succeed the loss of only two ounces of blood, in a lady who dreaded the lancet, though she affected to submit to it with magnanimity. Indeed this very effort might contribute to the injury, by being too great for her feeble frame of mind and body."*

Yet how deplorable the scene—a delicate and weakly being exerting all her feeble energies to bear "with magnanimity" what in its issue was to deprive her of a share of the small portion of vitality she possessed. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." But how often is it ill-founded, and how often does it prompt submission to measures of a most unfortunate and destructive kind.

An able and philanthropic author† warmly recommends the general diffusion of physiological and medical knowledge. How important to society were the plan realized—were "medicine, like other branches of natural knowledge, brought from its

* Dr. Percival.

† Dr. Beddoes.

hiding-place, and exhibited in the simplicity of science, and the nakedness of truth."*

Blood-letting, confining the patient to a strict or meagre diet, and forcing him to undue exertion, have been great *errors* in the treatment of consumption. If such practices be well founded, the consumptive sufferer has too much strength and too much blood. But no one of the causes of consumption can possibly produce any of these effects, and all its symptoms plainly indicate a directly opposite state of the system—not to mention experience: for thousands, and tens of thousands, have been bled, and starved, and exercised, but no one truly consumptive has remained to bless his preserver.

The true state of the matter is this, The causes of consumption are either constitutional or external. When constitutional, "the feeble and the delicate in general, *and* among *them* those of the scrophulous constitution *are* most subject to consumption."* When external causes operate they undermine the constitution. In either case, or in both cases, from the moment of his attack the consumptive being traces his steps towards the grave. His disease begins in disorganization of solids and poverty of fluids. Day by day his strength is consumed. His substance is wasted in hectic colliquative sweats and diarrhœa; till at last "the wick of life's poor shallow lamp" is utterly extinguished.

If it be possible to check the ravages of this "unmerciful malady," it is only in the early period of its attack. Happy are they who have a timely intimation of their danger, and the proper barriers interposed between them and the grave.

J. HERDMAN.

Old Broad-Street,
Sept. 22, 1807.

* Dr. Currie. * Dr. Beddoes.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

AT Mary-le-bone Church, Major-General Murray, brother to Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. B. Gray, of Henstridge, Somersetshire, to Miss A. E. Harris, second daughter of T. H. Esq. of Hornsey-lane, Middlesex.—At St. Bride's, Captain Monkton, of the Navy, to Mrs. Mackie, widow of the late T. M. Esq. and only daughter of the late G. Hutton, Esq. of Deptford.—Lord Viscount Pollington, to Lady Ann Yorke, eldest daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.—The Hon. W. Cavendish, M.P. for Derby, to the Hon. Miss O'Callaghan, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lismore.—At Mary-le-bone Church, J. Fleming, Esq. Captain in the 16th Regiment of Foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-street, Portman-square, widow of Sir S. E. Leigh, brother to Sir E. Leigh.

Died] Mrs. Sumbell, late of Drury-lane and Haymarket theatres: [*of whom further particulars will be given in our next.*]—At Kensington Gravel-Pits, Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhill, of the 34th regiment—In the 83d year of his age, Patrick Divine, Constable of the Hatton Garden Police Office; although a small man, in his younger days he was deemed one of the first cudgel players in the kingdom. For thirty years he has drank nothing stronger than tea.—At Hampton-Court Green, T. Tildesley, Esq. aged 63, many years Surveyor of his Majesty's Works.—In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Earl Deloraine, in the 71st year of his age. His Lordship having no male heir, the title becomes extinct.—At Henley Park, Henry Halsey, Esq. of the Circus, Bath, Mr. H. married the daughter of the celebrated Glover, author of Leonidas—At Epsom, Mrs. Gordon, of Percy-street, Rathbone Place, relict of William G. Esq. of Boley Hill House, Rochester, and formerly one of the representatives in parliament for that city, 76.—At Edmonton, in his 86th year, George Tatem, Esq. upwards of 30 years in the direction of the East India Company's Affairs.—Aged 70, at her lodging near the Edgware-road, a jewess, named Levy, said to be possessed of 3000

pounds. She was a fortune teller by profession. She has bequeathed 1000l. to a son, and 1500l. to a daughter, and 500l. to a second, who has been brought up in the same art as her mother. It is said she was patronized by several females of distinction, whom she attended at their own houses, and she had her set hours for accommodating customers at home. It was no uncommon thing for a dozen damsels and inquisitive wives to be in waiting to pay their two shillings each. She imposed upon the credulous with a pack of cards of a curious make. At other times she pretended to foretel future events by the planets.—Mr. John Duffin, fan-maker, St. Martin's-le-Grand; he had been 70 years resident in one house.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of September 4, contains dispatches from Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant-General the Rt. Hon. Lord Cathcart, K.T. the commanders of his Majesty's naval and military forces in the Baltic Sea.

From Adm. Gambier to Ld. Castlereagh.

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wibeck, Aug. 16, 1807.

My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant-Gen. Lord Cathcart joined me off Elsineur on the 12th inst. Every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, this service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th, but the wind not allowing the transports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till last evening that I arrived off Wibeck, a village situated about midway between Elsineur and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition.

Here follows the proclamation.

By the Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land.

"Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory, acceded to, and by so many powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against them.

"In this view, the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and his Majesty has sent negociators with ample powers, to his Danish Majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures, as can alone give security against the further mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

"The King, our royal and most gracious master, has therefore judged it expedient to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his Majesty's ports.

"This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his Majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support his demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most determined and active enterprise.

"We come, therefore, to your shores, Inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

"We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed, in the name, and at the express command of the King, our master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment, as when received under the protection of the British flag.

"It is in the power of your government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and a bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

"His Majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

"The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

"Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

"Every article of supply furnished or

brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provisions, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

"Much convenience must arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

"If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations, and any peasants, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour.

"The Government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

"Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1807.

(Signed) "JAMES GAMBIER.
"CATHCART."

[Here follows a journal of the operations of the army, from the 14th in the morning till the 21st, giving an account of their landing, the march and position of the troops; and some trifling actions between the enemy's and his Majesty's gun-boats, &c. on the 17th and 18th.]

From the general return of casualties, from the landing of the troops on the 16th to the 21st, it appears that two officers, two rank and file, and two horses were killed; one officer, one rank and file, four horses, wounded.

The Gazette for Saturday, Sept. 11, continues the journal of the proceedings against Copenhagen from the 22d to the 26th ult. relative to the erection of batteries, and the engagement of the advanced squadron with the enemy's gun-boats, praams, &c. together with a dispatch from Vice-Admiral Russel, respecting the capture of the island of Heligoland, which, he observes, with a small expense, may be made a little Gibraltar; that it is a key to the rivers Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, and the *only* asylum at present for our cruisers in these seas.

The Admiralty letters brought by the same conveyance repeat this intelligence, only with an additional letter from Capt. Heywood, of the Comus frigate, containing an account of the capture of a Danish frigate the Frederickscarn, on the 14th, after an action of forty-five minutes, when the Danish vessel was carried by boarding.

The Gazette Extraordinary, September 16, states, that on Wednesday morning, Lieut. Cathcart arrived at Lord Castlereagh's, and Capt. Collyer, of the Surveillante, at the Admiralty, with dispatches from our commanders, announcing the important intelligence of the surrender of Copenhagen, on the 7th inst; and also contained the following letter from Admiral Gambier:—

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-Road, Sept. 7.

MY LORD—My letter of the 5th inst. will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish General and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your Lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles.

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.—I have the honour to be, &c. J. GAMBIER.

Lord Cathcart's letter, dated Citadel of Copenhagen, Sept. 8, mentions the forwarding of the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the Danish fleet and arsenal, and observes:—

"The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate

the nation has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havoc and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate: on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

"On the evening of the 5th, a letter was sent by the Danish General, to propose an armistice of 24 hours, which was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was sent to explain, that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

"This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, with Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation, which were drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th

"The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieut.-General Burrard proceeded to take possession."

[Here his Lordship enumerates the different corps employed upon this service, and bestows great commendation upon the soldiers and seamen.]

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed—Four officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—Six officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

The following are the articles of capitulation:—

Art. I. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

II. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the Dock yards.

III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the Commanders-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the Dock yards, and all the buildings and storehouses belonging thereto.

IV. The store-ships and transports, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the Dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before-mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

VI. From the date of this capitulation hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

VII. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores beforementioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty, shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done that can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole, shall be released from its effect.

IX. Any English property that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi, (Signée) PEYMAUN.

Admiral Gambier's letter, dated Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-road, Sept. 7th, adds, that, from the 22d ult. the mortar batteries, which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that in a short time the town was set on fire, and by the re-

peated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the general commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce, desiring an armistice, &c. &c.

Aug. 25.—There were 4 killed and 13 wounded, on board the Advanced Squadron. And by the explosion of the Charles armed transport, attached to the Advanced Squadron, on the 31st of August,

Belonging to the Valiant---2 seamen, killed; Lieut. N. Rowe, Mr Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport---Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded. J. GAMBIER.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's Forces, Sept. 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, of 96 guns, built in 1803. Neptune, of 84 guns, built in 1789. Waldemaar, 84 guns, built in 1798. Princess Sophia Frederica, 74 guns, built in 1775. Justice, 74 guns, built in 177 . Heir Apparent Frederic, 74 guns, built in 1782. Crown Prince Frederic, 74 guns, built in 1784. Fuen, 74 guns, built in 1787. Oden, 74 guns, built in 1788. Three Crowns, 74 guns, built in 1789. Skiold, 74 guns, built in 1792. Crown Princess Maria, 74 guns, built in 1791. Danemark, 74 guns, built in 1794. Norway, 74 guns, built in 1800. Princess Caroline, 74 guns, built in 1805. Detmarsken, 64 guns, built in 1780. Conqueror, 64 guns, built in 1795. Mars, 64 guns, built in 1784.

Frigates —Pearl, 44, built in 1804. Housewife, 44, built in 1789. Liberty, 44, built in 1793. Iris, 44, built in 1795. Rota, 44, built in 1801. Venus, 44, built in 1805. Nyade, 36, built in 1796. Triton, 28, built in 1790. Frederigs ein, 28, built in 1800. Little Belt, 24, built in 1801. St. Thomas, 22, built in 1779. Fylla, 24, built in 1802. Elbe, 20, built in 1800. Eyderen, 20, built in 1802. Gluckstad, 20, built in 1804.

Brigs---Sarpe, 18 guns, built in 1791. Giommen, 18, built in 1791. Ned Elven, 18, built in 1792. Mercure, 18, built in 1806. Courier, 14, built in 1801. Flying Fish, built in 1789.

Gun-boats---Eleven with two guns in the bow. Fourteen with one gun in the bow and one in the stern. J. GAMBIER.

A Supplementary Gazette was published on the same day, containing the details of the transaction which led to the surrender. It is chiefly composed of a correspondence between the commanders, and an account of Gen. Wellesley's defeat of the Danish troops under Lieut.-Gen. Castenshiold, at Borneruck and Koeskild Kroe. The British loss was trifling, that of the Danes very great. Nearly 60 officers and 1100 men were made prisoners; but Lord Cathcart mentions, that the general and his officers, mostly of their militia, were released on a very strict parole; and that of the men, 1500 in number, to which 100 had been afterwards added, had been distributed in his Majesty's line of battle ships, as a terror to the rest of the militia, and to induce them to be averse to quitting their houses.

It seems, that a corps, under the Danish General Oxholm, which had got over to Zealand from the Southern islands, was within a mile of this last action, and endeavoured to stop the fugitives, but without effect.

The Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday, Sept. 13, contains dispatches from Lieutenant General Whitelocke, dated Buenos Ayres, July 10, which states as follows:

That the troops from Monte Video sailed on the 15th of June, and landed on the 28th about thirty miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres; that after some fatiguing marches the army reached Reduction, a village nine miles distant from Rio Chuelo, on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed a formidable line of defence. The General found it necessary to cross the river higher up, with a view to unite his forces in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres.

Major-General Leveson Gower having crossed the river at another pass, fell in with a corps of the enemy's, which he attacked and defeated. The next day the army was united, and the town nearly invested.

On the morning of the 5th of July, the 38th and 87th regiments approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape-shot and musketry, General Sir Samuel Achmuty possessed himself of the post, taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment took possession of the church and convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier-General

Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses, the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th regiment reached its final destination; but the 88th, being nearer to the forts and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros; while Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, and the grenadier company of the 36th regiment, charged about 800 of the enemy, and took and spiked two guns.

The left division of General Craufurd's brigade, under Colonel Pack, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of Jesuit's College, but from the very destructive nature of the enemy's fire, this was found impracticable; and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Colonel Pack being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd himself. General Craufurd, learning the fate of his left division, thought it advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo. But the enemy surrounded the convent on all sides, and attempting to take a three-pounder which lay in the street; the Lieutenant-Colonel, with his company, and a few light infantry, under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company, and Major Trotter, were killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier-General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry, to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the building. The General, judging from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon. General Whitelocke concludes his dispatch as follows:—

"The result of this day's action left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, while I occupied an advanced position towards his centre; but these advantages had cost about 2,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme. Grape-shot at the corners of the streets, musketry, hand-grenades, bricks, and stones from the tops of all the houses; every householder, with his negroes, defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress: and it is not, perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

"This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when General Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, taken with Brigadier-General Beresford, if I desisted, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the river Plate, intimating, at the same time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this (which I knew to be founded in fact), and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to a treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty."

The General speaks in warm terms of Admiral Murray, and the officers and privates in general.

[The treaty stipulates a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the river Plata. That the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall retain, for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video. That there shall be a mutual restoration of prisoners, as well those captured with Gen. Beresford, as those taken during the last attack. That ten days be given for the re-embarkation of the British troops, to pass to the north side of the river La Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage. That the fortress of Monte Video shall be delivered, with the artillery it had when taken. And that three officers of rank shall be delivered, for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties.]

Next to the list of killed and wounded, follows the dispatch from Rear-Admiral Murray, recapitulating the contents of the General's letter, and the maritime circumstances connected with it. His general order concludes his dispatches, thanking his brave comrades for their cordial co-operation.

A manifesto previously published by the Viceroy of Peru, contains some

strong points, in which, after alluding to the three proclamations published by General Beresford, he proceeds to comment on them in the following terms ----

"Years after years have passed, during which all Europe have witnessed the English Government using every means it can invent, for cementing and propagating its detestable tyranny, availing itself of every circumstance favouring such a purpose; stooping to practices the most vile and infamous; setting aside the most sacred principles of the rights of man, and trampling upon all the usages and customs, for many ages universally received and observed amongst civilised nations. Far from proceeding either in carrying on war or negociating peace with that noble frankness and good faith, the characteristics of nations generous and brave, it recurs to dark artifices of fiction and seduction, to dazzle and corrupt the unwary, who are weak enough to trust and confide in its perfidious promises. Such is the object of the three proclamations—to lull to sleep the understanding of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, with hopes of an imaginary happiness; to blindfold them, that they may not perceive the abyss of evil which surrounds them; to cover, as with a garland of flowers, the iron chain, which their oppressors have prepared for them; to stupify the native energy of those active Spaniards; to alienate from their hearts, if it is possible, the love, the fidelity, and gratitude they owe to the most benevolent and just of all monarchs; to prevail upon them for ever to lay down their arms, nor think of avenging themselves, and retrieving their lost honour, but solely to aspire to the felicity of being numbered amongst the vilest slaves of the tyrant of the seas."

The manifesto proceeds to criminate the English as a government "stained with robberies, perfidies, and murders;—a government every where sowing the seeds of discord and rebellion"

After charging the British Government with kindling the war on the Continent, with having "basely forsaken its allies," and with having, "as a basis of its Machiavelian system of politics, the plan of a perpetual war," he proceeds to call upon the people and the merchants, to throw aside these proclamations with contempt. The Indians are told, that the English nation "has ever treated the Aborigines of America and Asia with the most inhuman cruelty," and that when, in the course of the last century, the English "found it impracticable, by force of arms, to subjugate the brave inhabitants of the Floridas, they concluded a specious peace, and, during that peace, regaled them with poisoned liquors and clothes, which caused deaths without number. Their East India Company has already extirpated the greater number of the mild inhabitants of Malabar, Bengal, and Coromandel, and would extirpate them all by one single blow, if they required not their labour in the manufactories of their richest and finest stuffs."

He concludes—"Let us instantly fly to arms, in defence of our holy faith, and of our beloved Sovereign; and let us plunge into the deep currents of the river La Plata those outcasts of smugglers and pirates, who having by surprise, possessed themselves of one of the most interesting parts of America, diffident of the power of their arms, and in dread of our just vengeance, now attempt, by means of the detestable artifices of seduction, to induce us to forego the performance of our most sacred and inviolable duties, and to turn deaf ears to the pathetic and penetrating voice with which our country now calls upon us for assistance."

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 181.]

The *Sixty-eighth*, *Sixty-ninth*, and *Seventieth Bulletins*, relate to the commencement of the siege and the proceedings of the army in the neighbourhood of Dantzick.

The *Seventy-first* and *Seventy-second* relate to the operations of the forces under Prince Jerome before Breslau, Glatz, and other places in Silesia. The latter also mentions, respecting the King of Sweden, that the Emperor Napoleon is sorry the fine suburbs of Stralsund are burnt, and General Mortier is ordered to propose a cessation of hostilities, to ease the burden and lessen the calamities of a war, which the Emperor considers as wicked, because it is impolitic, declaring his wish to protect and not injure Sweden.

The *Seventy-third* is dated Elbing, May 8, and announces the return of the Persian Ambassador to his country. It is stated that the troops besieging Dantzic had lodged themselves in the covert way. After mentioning the establishment of a corps of observation of nearly 80,000 men, with Mollitor and Boudet's divisions, it concludes, "Thus we are able to receive the English expedition upon whatever point it may present itself. It is certain that it will disembark—it is not so certain that it will be able to re-embark."

The *Seventy-fourth*, dated Finkenstein, May 16, begins with a statement of the failure of the allies in attempting to relieve Dantzic, that the enemy was superior in numbers, and the contest was continued. In the evening the French could distinguish a number of wounded, which were embarking on board the vessels, the latter sheering off successively to return to Koningsberg. From the town no sally was made during this affair, and no more was done from that quarter than to support the Russians with a heavy cannonade. The enemy, from the height of his demolished and almost destroyed ramparts, was witness to the whole action. He was dejected, on seeing the hopes vanishing, which he had formed, of receiving succour. General Oudinot killed three Russians with his own hand. Many officers of his staff were wounded. The Bulletin continues to detail several skirmishes which occurred about the same time along the whole line, all of which are said to have terminated in favour of the French. On the 13th, the enemy attacked General Lamarrois, at the mouth of the Bug. This General had passed that river with the intention of burning the rafts which the enemy had been at work upon during six weeks. This expedition completely succeeded, and the ridiculous work of six weeks was destroyed in a moment. On the 13th at nine in the morning, 6000 Russians arrived at Nar, and attacked General Lamarrois in his entrenched camp. As soon as the General saw that the enemy, who was upon the borders of the ditch, was repulsed, he made a sortie, and pursued him sword in hand. This general attack upon the advanced posts seems to have no other object than to occupy the French army, so as to prevent them from reinforcing the troops employed in the siege of Dantzic.

The *Seventy-fifth* is dated Finkenstein, May 18, and states, that in the affair of Weichfelmunde, the Russians could not have lost less than 2500 men. The Imperial Guards were encamped near the Castle of Finkenstein. The Bulletin concludes with an account of the defeat of the enemy near Glatz, where between 3 and 4000 Russians were cut off by the troops under the orders of Prince Jerome.

The *Seventy-sixth*, dated on the 20th, states, that on the 16th a Russian division of 6000 men under General Turkow, advanced from Brock to the Bug, and towards Pultusk, with a view to prevent the execution of some new works for strengthening the tete-dupont. These works were defended by six Bavarian battalions, under the command of the Crown Prince in person. The enemy advanced four times to the attack, and were four times repulsed by the Bavarians, and covered with grape-shot from the batteries of the different works. The outer bastion of Dantzic had been blown up by a mine, with much loss to the enemy.

The *Seventy-seventh*, dated Finkenstein, May 29, relates almost exclusively to the siege and surrender of Dantzic. The French obtained great magazines of ammunition and provisions. The garrison was extremely well supplied.—It is asserted that the place might have held out a fortnight longer. The circumstance of General Kalkreuth having commanded at the siege of Mentz, suggested to him to demand the same capitulation he had granted to the French garrison in that fortress, which was granted by Marshal Lefebvre. The garrison, which consisted originally of 16,000 men, was reduced to 9000: four thousand of the latter deserted, including some officers, who were afraid of being sent to Siberia. It is also stated, that the garrison of Weichfelmunde, while the terms of a capitulation were discussing, marched out and surrendered.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

THE attractive auction at Fonthill closed with the pictures and porcelain, after lasting seven days. The amount must exceed 20,000*l*. The mirrors produced near 5000*l*. Three of them sold for 400 guineas each. This distinguished edifice is now dismantled of all its interior elegance, and is to experience demolition next month, being advertised for sale in detail, and is supposed not likely to

produce more than 20,000l. although erected by the late Alderman Beckford, at an expence exceeding 150,000l.

Died.] At Mongewell House, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington, lady of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, and daughter of the late Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. of Rindcombe, Gloucestershire.—At Binfield, General Wm. Rowley, Colo- of a battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late Sir Wm. Rowley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. Wm. Grant Cantley, of Pembroke-hall, Senior Bachelor, for his dissertation on the following subject:—*Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?*—and to Messrs. Wilkinson Matthews, of Trinity-college, and John Turner, of St. John's, Middle Bachelors; the subject of whose dissertation was, *Utrum literis prosit librorum, quanta nunc est editorum copia?*

The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ College, and directed the interest to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that college; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin Dissertation on some evidence of christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English composition on some moral precept of the gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master. The subjects will not be given out till October; which in this first instance, it is probable that the Bishop will propose himself.

CORNWALL.

PAROCHIAL FRAUD.—A short time since, the inhabitants of a town in this county, not many miles distant from Plymouth, were surprised by the discovery of a fraud practised during several years by the Churchwardens, &c. It was generally imagined that liberal provision had been made for the poor, arising from land charitably bequeathed for their support: the unfortunate paupers were, however, badly fed, worse clothed, and generally appeared in a state of wretchedness. The real produce of the land was known only to a few, who fattened on it, and at the annual settlement of parish accounts, the property was described to have been fairly disposed of. Some time previous to the late general election, an inhabitant, who had seen better days, was compelled to apply for parochial relief; he was accordingly received into the poor-house, and, being an intelligent man, became a preceptor to the paupers, and also kept the governor's accounts. The poor-house was an ancient building; the room allotted the new schoolmaster had suffered decay by the rude hand of time, and soon after he entered on his occupation, he undertook to whitewash the walls. Having removed an old bedstead that had remained fixed to iron cramps many years, he discovered a closet in the wall, the door of which had been concealed by plaister. On opening it, he found counter deeds of the land bequeathed to the corporation for the use of the poor, by which he discovered, that 1000l. was received annually, more than the corporation accounted for. He kept the matter secret, and on further enquiry, found that the above sum had been constantly divided among the parish *harpies*, while the indigent in the poor-house, to whose use it ought to have been appropriated, were suffered to *barely* exist, deprived of the necessaries of life. The deeds afterwards got into the possession of a lady, whose ancestors left the land in question, to be held by *tenure*, namely, ringing a bell. The corporation had long neglected to keep up the *tenure*, and the family have since deprived them by legal process of the estate, as a punishment for their cruelty and fraud.

CUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Maryport, Mr. John Wilson, shoe-maker, in the 63d year of his age; a man who was possessed of very great endowments. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him; and his knowledge in astronomy, optics, &c. were scarcely inferior to that of any person of the present time. Mechanics also, he ex-

celled in; and in the making of certain astronomical and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution. And yet all this knowledge was self-acquired; and acquired with little or no interruption to his business; for he has been often heard to say, that during the time he gained the greatest part of his information, he generally worked at his trade fourteen or fifteen hours a day. But a certain diffidence in his disposition (frequently the attendant upon real merit) hindered him from being much known to the world as a man of genius. To all these great qualities, he joined the highest and best; that of a good and honest man, in all the relative situations of life.—At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged 100 years, Mr. Brighouse, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 70 years.

ESSEX.

A vein of exceedingly fine coal, of the kind called Cannel coal, has been found on the banks of the stream dividing Heathfield and Waldron parishes, in this county. The vein extends, without interruption, for about a quarter of a mile in length, is from two to ten inches thick, lies near the surface, at the bottom of Geer's Wood, and on the skirts of Tilmoor, and is declared by persons conversant in the trade, to have every favourable indication of quantity and quality.

Died.] At his seat, the Retreat, near Danbury, Thomas Michael Nowell, esq. aged 47, the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Nowells, of Read Hall, near Preston, Lancashire, revered and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him: eminent as a physician, and promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation in the north of France, in which country he was so much respected, even in the time of Robespierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every person whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had such weight with Bonaparte, as to procure him permission to return to England, or traverse France. He has left a disconsolate widow, and is succeeded by his son and only child, Alexander John Nowell.—In the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, the lady of John Thomas esq. of Great Baddow, one of His Majesty's deputy lieutenants, and a magistrate for the county. Mrs. Thomas was a lady of highly accomplished manners, and of real goodness of heart. Her grand-mother was married to James, Duke of Athol. Charlotte, the late Duchess Dowager of Athol, was her half aunt. At the death of her father, Duke James, she became a Peeress of England in her own right, and Lady of the Isle of Man, &c. She married her cousin, John, the third Duke of Athol. His Grace, the present Duke of Athol, and that noble family, had no nearer relation by their mother and grandmother's side. Mrs. Thomas's father was Rear-Admiral Godsalve, a gentleman of highly respectable family, and who have been long residents in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the spirited disposition of four gentlemen, a rail road is determined upon and contracted for, from Ball Pill to the Forest of Dean, by which means the city of Gloucester will receive a more regular supply of coal, at a very reduced price. About 900 yards of this road will pass under a considerable mountain; the tunnel alone is computed at 6500*l*.

HAMPSHIRE

An act passed in the reign of Wil 3d, for the increase and preservation of timber in the New Forest; by the authority of which act, 2000 acres of the Forest were inclosed for the growth of timber for the public service. As the timber becomes past danger, from the browzing of deer, &c. the inclosures are thrown open, and more waste land inclosed to keep up the continual number of 2000 inclosed acres. The London Gazette has given notice, that 1032 acres so planted, are become past danger, and are thrown open; and that an equal quantity of waste land is to be inclosed in lieu thereof.

Died.] At Portsea, Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart. Commander of the Alexander Lazaretto, at the Motherbank. Sir Robert is succeeded in his title by his son, Lieutenant Chalmers, of the navy.—Richard Veale, esq. formerly storekeeper of the ordnance department at Portsmouth.—At his Parsonage-house, Havant, aged 87, the Rev. David Rennaud, Rector of that parish 31 years.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A cause of a very extraordinary nature was tried at the late Hereford Assizes, in which a gentleman of Pembrokeshire was plaintiff, and his tenant defendant. The latter had prevailed upon the former to enter a room in his house, under the pretence of viewing a beam, which he represented as entirely decayed; but while the plaintiff was examining the beam, the defendant locked the door, and immediately presenting a loaded pistol, insisted on his signing a receipt for a considerable sum of money, which being refused, he then required him to sign a paper that he would not call upon him for a debt, long due, for six months, which the landlord complied with. The jury, without a moment's hesitation, found him guilty.

An old lady, residing at Little Newcastle, in the neighbourhood of Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, of the age of 92, who had lost all her teeth several years ago, has, to the astonishment of her friends, cut five new teeth within the last twelve months, and enjoys herself with no small satisfaction at being able once more "to bite a crust."

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. S. Courtney, of Orton Longville in this county, and Fellow of St. John's College, to Miss Dorothy Smelt, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Smelt, of Gedding, Nottinghamshire, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

KENT.

Died.] John Corbet, esq. LL.D. of Higham-court, near Hardis-court. He had no son, but six daughters.—Mr. Corbet was a man of a singular turn of mind, and brought his daughters up to acts of humanity and virtue; insomuch, that one evening, coming home, and finding them all dressed to go to a ball at Canterbury, he told them, that Mrs. ——, a poor woman hard by, was very ill, and that, as she would not live the night out, she wished to see them, to make her last moments more tranquil. Without repining or delay they undressed, and went and sat round this poor creature, with their hands alternately clasped in hers till she was no more; which lesson of mortality they often said afforded them more retired comfort than all the lively gaiety of an assembly. The old palace at Hardis-court is now gone to decay. In the time of Henry VIII. he always slept there on his way to France, and the gates of Calais were brought and deposited there by him. The house has been built 600 years, is a lofty old building, the hall very large, the walls thick.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Lynn, aged 65, Mary Walker, an old maid. She hung herself, having for some time shewn great uneasiness of mind, being obliged to quit a house in which she had lived from her infancy.—At his seat at Rainham, the most noble George, Marquis Townshend.—*(A further account of his Lordship in our next.)*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Sutton-upon-Trent, at a very advanced age, the Rev. G. Raynes, many years vicar of that place, and brother to the late eminent physician, Dr. Raynes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] Suddenly, at Taunton, of a decay of the artery that conveys the blood and vital spirits from the heart, the Rev. W. Prowse, of Croydon, Somerset, only son of the Rev. John Prowse, of Croydon and Camerton, lineally descended from that great man Captain W. Prowse, of Croydon, who commanded the fire-ships that destroyed the Spanish Armada. He was the last male heir of his branch of an ancient and honourable family in the West of England, who flourished before the conquest. His good sense, cheerful spirits, and excellent disposition has engraven him an everlasting monument in the hearts of his numerous friends. Dying without children, his property is equally divided between his sisters, the lady of George Dyke Fisher, esq. and Miss Prowse.——At Bath, George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough. His lordship was in his 54th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Savile, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who is married to Viscount Middleton's sister. Richard, the fourth earl, and father of the late, was deputy earl marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister to the late Sir

George Savile, bart. who left his fortune to his sister's second son; and should he become Earl of Scarborough, then the same to descend to the third son; and so on, in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same persons. The Savile estate, which is considerably larger than the Scarborough, has, of course, under the will, been hitherto enjoyed by the second son, the Hon. R. Lumley Savile, now Earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to this title, must resign the larger estate which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the Earldom. The Hon. and Rev. John, Rector of Winfringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Saville fortune. — At Hinton St. George, Mr. William Lane, 82. So great was his strength, that a few weeks before his death he carried for some distance a sack of flour weighing 280 lbs.—At Box, Mr. John Mullins, a man whose life was as amiable and exemplary, as his sudden dissolution is generally deplored. Mrs. Mullins being taken ill, he mounted his horse, to call a medical gentleman of Corsham to her assistance; on the road he felt himself much indisposed, which increased to that degree at Corsham, that it was deemed advisable for him to return in a chaise. He reached his own house but a very short time before he expired.

SUSSEX.

At a Melon Feast lately held at the Crown Inn at Lewes, nearly 40 horticulturists and amateurs sat down to an excellent dinner. Ten melons were exhibited for competition; the prizes were adjudged as follows:

1st. A Silver Jug, value three guineas, to John Wood, gardner to Henry Jackson, esq.

2d. Two large Table Spoons, value two guineas, to Barnard Skinner, gardner at Glynd Place.

3d. Six Silver Tea Spoons, value one guinea, to John Siffleet, of Folkington-place, gardner to Lancelot Harrison, esq.

Mr. Siffleet, of Hamsey was in the chair, and the day was spent with the utmost harmony and good fellowship. The next year's shew is fixed for Friday the 16th of July.

Died.] At Chichester, aged 77, Mrs. Martha Dear, sister of the late Mr. Francis Dear, alderman of this city. Her loss is greatly lamented, as she was distinguished for her unbounded benevolence, unceasingly exerted in affording relief to the suffering poor. Among the many donations that do honour to her memory, the rebuilding the church of St. Martin's ought not to pass unnoticed. This church was so miserably dilapidated, that the service was suspended: from its ruins the parishioners are accommodated in a beautiful church, that will be a lasting monument to her memory. Her remains were deposited within its walls.—At the same place, Mrs. Lane, wife of William Lane, esq. of the Minerva Office, Leadenhall-street. This lady, who to an excellent education added a well-informed and polished mind, has been for several years a promoter of literature. In manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance. Among her friends her social disposition and hospitality were proverbial. Her family and servants loved her with a sincere affection, and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.

YORKSHIRE.

The Trinity House in London have it in contemplation to erect a new light-house upon Spurn Point, on a plan recommended by Mr. Mills, the collector of customs at Bridlington; the light to be of such power as to throw its rays to a very considerable distance in the thickest fog. The want of a better light at the entrance of the Humber has long been the subject of complaint with nautical men. The new erected and vivid lights upon Flamborough Head are found highly beneficial to vessels making for land, from Greenland, the Baltic, &c.

The thanks of the York Agricultural Society were lately voted to Mr. Rocliffe, for a turnip sent by him, with a letter, informing the society, that it was of the new Suffolk red kind, which at this early season, measures 13¾ inches in circumference, and was drawn from a ten acre field, which was sown the last week in May, and the first week in June, on ridges 24 inches distant; the soil, a loose grey sand, lies rather low, and the fee-simple cost nine guineas per acre.

As some workmen were digging for

the foundation of a house near the Mount without Micklegate Bar, York, they broke into a vault, about four feet from the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the North-end; the length of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and breadth five feet; in this was discovered a coffin of coarse rag-stone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to have been the remains of a Roman lady, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the scull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a little distance from the vault, was also found an urn of a red colour, in which was deposited the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of an human body. It is supposed that the urn must have lain there near 2000 years, as the Romans discontinued the practice of burning their dead prior to that period.

Died.] At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, aged 35, Mrs. Katherine Aldam, one of the people called Quakers. She was much respected, and will be particularly regretted by her poor neighbours. She is the last of a family who have been owners of the estate, and resided upon it 800 years.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

AUGUST 18, 1807, to SEPT. 16, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]-----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ATKINS W. of Stone, Staffordshire, maltster, (Barber and Co. Fetter Lane). Andrade J. and Stocquelet J. C. Abchurch-lane, merchants, (Smith and Co. Monkwell-street).

Bancroft J. Groppenhall, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, (Willis, Warnford-court) Braddock S. Macclesfield, innkeeper, (Wright and Co. Inner Temple). Booth W. Fenchurch Buildings, money-scrivener, (Evett and Co. Hayden-square). Bryars L. Liverpool, cooper, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Ballard T. Sheerness, slopseller, (Watts, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane). Bean, J. Leeds, worsted-manufacturer, (Hurd, Temple).

Close W. and M. Leeds, dyers, (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane). Camper W. King David's Lane, St. George in the East, victualler, (Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane). Carter J. West Lynn, Norfolk, vintner, (Lyon and Co. Gray's Inn-square). Cockeril M. Curtain Road, Shoreditch, chair-manufacturer, (Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark) Corson, Mincing-lane, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Davis T. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironmonger, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn Old-square). Dalton J. Shallcross S. and Shalcross J. Manchester, cotton-spinners, (Kay and Co. Manchester). Dickinson W. Upholland, Lancashire, plumber, (Gaskell, Wigan).

Elliott J. and Dagnall J. T. Upper East Smithfield, flax-dresser, (Wegener and Co. Red Lion street, Wapping)

Fugman J. Pelham-street, Spitalfields, emery-manufacturer, (Tucker, Staple's Inn, Holborn). Forse T. Little Guildford-str. Russel square haberdasher, (Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street). Fell J. Walworth, Surrey, insurance broker, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Frost J. Goswell street, brass-founder, (Jackson, Temple).

Graffe G. F. Tooley-street, furrier, (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard). Griffiths R. Henslan, Denbighshire, farmer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.)

Hunt A. Bristol, linen-draper, (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn.)

Johnson J. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, corn-factor, (Devon and Co. Gray's Inn square).

Lonsdale J. Newton by the Sea, Northumberland, corn-factor, (Plexney, Chancery-lane). Lister A. Marsh Chapel, Lincolnshire, (Ellis, Cursitor-street)

Morton J. Bath, victualler, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Madeley G. Ashted, nigh Birmingham, china-manufacturer, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Moore J. Manchester, and Smith T. Wych-street, St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, cheesemongers, (Kearsley and Co. Manchester). Meynell J. Howden, Yorkshire, dealer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Miles W. Brighthelmstone, coal-merchant, (Ellis, James-street, Buckingham-gate) Matheson W. Shad Thames, Dock-head, coal merchant, (Kayll, Crown-street, Newington).

Pillen W. Well's-row, Islington, butcher, (Wild, Warwick-square). Preston T. Carlisle, mercer, (Mounsey, Staple Inn).

Radcliffe W. Stockport, cotton-manufacturer, (Lingard and Co. Heaton Norris, near Stockport). Robinson T. H. and Hadley G. N. Liverpool, provision-brokers, (Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings).

Simkiss J. Tipton, Staffordshire, china-maker, (Johnson, Inner Temple). Stoneman T. Exeter, money-scrivener, (Fairbank, Ely-place). Slingsby J. Manchester, merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Skerrett T. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Saunders, Cain's Cross, near Stroud). Simmonds J. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, upholsterer, (Whitaker, Broad-court, Long Acre). Septans O. Mincing-lane, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Tinney T. E. Long Acre, cook and shopkeeper, (Woolley, Rupert-st. St. James's). Taylor W. Earswick, Yorkshire, beast-jobber, (Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheapside). Thomas D. Llandiloyawr, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's Inn-square). De Trelo E. Mincing-lane, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

Vincent J. Seething-lane, carpenter, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square).

Worthington S. Manchester, innkeeper, Wright D. Coventry, calico-manufacturer, (Inge and Co Coventry).

DIVIDENDS.

Ashby J. Hinckley, Leicestershire, Oct. 8. Archer C. Birmingham, Oct. 9. Aldridge R. Bristol, Oct 19.

Blackwell T. Chertsey, Surrey, Sept. 19. Birt W. Blackman-street, Southwark, Sept. 19. Burnand W. Old Bond-street, Sep. 19. Bury W. Bucklersbury, Sept. 26 Blakeston J. King-ton-upon-Hull, Sep. 26. Bedale T. and J. Salford, Lancashire, Sep. 30. Beake J. Rye, Sussex, Oct. 3. Byrne F. Birmingham, Oct. 9. Branch J. Manchester, Oct. 9. Bird W. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, Oct. 10. Berriman J. Brewer's-street, Pimlico, Oct. 31.

Clarke J. College-hill, Sept. 22, Crowther J. and Watson J. Manchester, Oct. 9. Cooke T. Gloucester, Oct. 12. Cooke H. and Herbert J. Birchin-lane, Oct. 27. Christin F. H. Clarke J. C. and Bowen C. College Hill, Oct. 31.

Durant G. North Tawton, Devonshire, Sept 16.

Elliott H. Chippenham, Wilts, Sep. 22 and Oct. 12. Emmott J. Bush-lane, Cannon-street, Nov. 4.

Fisher B. Weston-street, Maze, Southwark, Sept. 12. Fosbrook J. Derby, Sept. 29. Field J. Old-street-road, Nov. 7.

Gill S. Lambeth Marsh, Sept. 12. Garland, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, Sept. 22. Gray J. East Smithfield, Sept. 29.

Halbert J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 14. Hibbs T. and Saxby R. Weeley, Essex, Sept. 15. Humble J. South Shields, Sep. 21. Hodson S. the elder, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Sept. 30. Howell W. Neath, Glamorganshire, Oct. 3. Horrabin T. Liverpool, Oct. 8. Holmes J. Botchergate, Carlisle, Oct. 9. Hudson C. Lane End, Staffordshire, Oct. 10. Huntingdon S. Chester, Oct. 12. Hughes M. Bury-court, Love-lane, Nov. 7. Horn W. Redcross-street, Borough, Nov. 17.

Jacks W. Bristol, Sept. 29. Jones C. Stratford, Herefordshire, Oct. 6. Jackson C. Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, Oct. 8. Johnson J. Dog-row, Bethnal-green, Oct. 24. Johnson J. Holborn Hill, Nov. 7.

Kemp W. Feversham, Kent, Oct 24.

Lewis W. Tredegar Iron Work, Monmouthshire, Sept. 22. Longman J. and Broderip F. F. Cheapside, Sept 22. Lucy J. Liverpool, Sept. 23. Lloyd J. and Wydown W. Thames-street, Sept 26. Leidgar T. Wakefield, Yorkshire, Oct. 5. Levy J. I. Haydon-street, Minories, Nov. 7. Lee H. Holywell-st. Shoreditch, Nov. 14.

Miles C. Bermondsey-street, Southwark, Sept. 19. Morrison Æ. Runcorn, Cheshire, Sept. 22. Mason R. Purleigh, Essex, Oct. 27. Morton C. Croydon, Nov. 14. Maltby T and G. Size-lane, Nov. 14. Mackean A. Winchester-street, Dec. 5.

Olivant G. Manchester, Sept. 19. Oliphant J. Fleet-street, Sept. 22. Oates E. Leeds, Oct. 7.

Pugh W. Worcester, Sept. 14. Pennock W. Whitby, Yorkshire, Oct. 2. Pearce W. Bunhill-row, Nov. 3. Poole S. Cheapside, Nov. 4.

Reynard F. Scotton, Yorkshire, Sep. 21. Redford G. Bedford, Lancashire, Oct. 1. Roberts T. Helston, Cornwall, Oct. 5. Rastray J. Paternoster-row, Oct. 17.

Shoolbred J. and Williams W. Mark-lane, Sept. 3. Sephard H. Cambridge, Sept. 15. Sayer J. Upper North place, Gray's-Inn-square, Sept. 26. Self W. Bath, Sept. 28, Stear W. Margate. Sept 29. Spencer J. Taplow Mills, Bucks, Sept. 29. Smith J. Wolverhampton, Sept. 29. Shaw J. Bolton, Lancashire, Oct. 3. Steadman T. Redmire, Wensley, Yorkshire, Oct. 12. Sherman J. R. Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, Oct. 17. Smith T. E. Great Trinity-lane, Nov. 24.

Travis J. and R. Prestwich, Lancashire, Sept. 21. Travers W. and Bate J. Warrington, Lancashire, Sept. 28. Turner W. Lane-end, Staffordshire, Oct. 14 and 15. Troughton R. Z. and Andrews J. Cooper's-row, Crutched-Friars, Oct. 6.

Wise J. Manchester, Sept. 21. Watson W. H. Whitchurch, Salop, Sept 23. Wareing J. Goosnargh, Lancashire, Sept. 25. Wharam J. Manchester, Sept. 26. Woodburne J. Lancaster, Oct 1. White W. Norwich, Oct. 1. Whitehead W. Halladay W. and Mather H. Manchester, Oct. 2. Whatman W. Guildford, Surrey, Oct. 3. Waller J. and M. Birstall, Yorkshire, Oct. 12. Watts N. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Oct. 21. Whitelock E. Queen's-row, Pentonville, Nov. 14.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 20th September, 1807.

THE East India and Jamaica fleets are arrived. The former consisted of the following vessels, viz. the Harriet, Monarch, Sovereign, Alexander, Lord Castlereagh, Asia, Bengal, Earl St. Vincent, Lord Nelson, Lady Jane Dundas, Walthamstow, Hugh Inglis, and Huddart. The cargoes of these vessels consist of the following articles, viz. Bengal goods, of muslins 42,312 pieces, callicoes 157,504 pieces—Prohibited Bengal goods, viz. of callicoes 68,759 pieces—Madras goods, viz. of Betteles 500 pieces, muslins 150 pieces, muslin handkerchiefs 100 pieces, callicoes 90,890 pieces—Prohibited Madras Goods, viz. of callicoes 5891 pieces—Prohibited Bombay Goods, viz. of callicoes, 101,086 pieces, raw silk 1,023 bales, saltpetre 35,200 bags, sugar 15,800 bags, cochineal 39 chests, opium 80 chests, pepper 1,618,105 lbs. hemp 244 bales, copper ore 316 bags, nutmegs 213,601 lbs. cloves 90,853 lbs. cinnamon 302,567 lbs. Mace 44,870 lbs.—Subscription investment, 316 bales—Privilege goods, 8651 chests of indigo, 1584 bales cotton wool, 1071 bales cotton, 12 chests gum Tragacanth, 896 chests gum Arabic, 30 chests Rhubarb, 82 bales raw silk, 13 bullocks' hides, 36 jars castor oil and green ginger, 30 chests safflower, 59 chests camphire, 174 chests ginger, 30 chests gum animi, 600 bags pepper, 21 bags gall nuts; besides several other parcels of various sorts, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Jamaica fleet, we are informed, brings home large quantities of rum, sugar, coffee, and cotton wool, all of which, we regret to add, come to a very bad market. This fleet, on entering the channel, consisted of about 70 sail, part whereof was destined for Liverpool, &c. and about 40 have since anchored in the Thames.

The total failure of the expedition sent out to Buenos Ayres under the command of General Whitelocke, together with the obligation imposed upon the British of quitting Monte Video, &c. at a very short notice, has strongly affected our merchants and traders in general: several of the former had shipped large quantities of goods for Monte Video, which they must now either dispose of at a heavy loss, or leave them liable to confiscation. This blow has been the more severely felt, since several of the periodical prints had made it a practice to speak of the capture of Buenos Ayres as an event which would inevitably take place. The adage says, that "malum ex malo nascitur," and never was it more fully verified than by the arrival of an account "of the Dutch ports having been shut against *every* vessel, even neutrals, coming from England," immediately subsequent to that of the failure of South American projects.

Hitherto our task has been in some respects painful; we now, however, find a pleasure in announcing that there is every appearance of our unlucky dispute with the United States of America being amicably adjusted; the report which has prevailed in town within the last few days, of an embargo being about to be laid upon American shipping, is totally groundless.

We are happy to learn the issue of our expedition to Copenhagen, whereby our maritime interests in one quarter of the world are secured; and it pleases us to find that the Ministry is on the point of sending a considerable force to protect the vessels of our allies the Portuguese against the attacks of the rapacious Gallic tyrant, who strains every nerve to alienate from us the confidence of all commercial nations.

The Yorkshire clothiers complain, in common with other manufacturers throughout the kingdom, of the dullness of trade.

The hops are now picking throughout the kingdom, and the accounts from the plantations are, generally speaking, favorable; but especially from those of Sussex.

At the East India Company's sale, which began on the 2d of the present month, prompt 4th December next, 30,000 bags saltpetre rough, viz. 1479 bags sold from 52s. to 52s. 6d.—the remainder, 50s. to 51s. 6d.—sweepings, 300 bags, 44s. to 45.—In private trade, 20 bags, 40s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt.: and at their sale, September 4th, prompt 8th January 1808, sun hemp, 237 bales, sold from 40s. to 47s.—915 bales, sold from 40s. to 47l.—915 bales, 38s. to 39s. 6d.—134 bales, 24s. to 29s. 6d.—1 bale, 15s. per cwt. The East India Company will put up at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the under-mentioned, viz. Neutral property, mace 620 lbs.—prize ditto, mace 80 lbs. and cloves, 1650 lbs. for sale with the mace, on the 1st October, 1807, prompt 8th January, 1808.

London, 20th September, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
American Pot-ash ...cwt.	2	14	0	to	3	8	0
—— Pearl.....	3	2	0	—	3	10	0
Barilla H.....	2	5	0	—	2	17	0
Brandy, Coniac H ..gall.	1	0	0	—	1	2	0
—— Spanish H.....	0	18	6	—	0	19	6
Camphire, refined L..lb.	0	4	8	—	0	4	10
—— unrefined L ..cwt.	16	0	0	—	20	5	0
Cochineal, garbled L..lb.	1	0	0	—	1	8	6
—— East India	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Coffee, fine L.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	6	10	0
—— ordinary L	4	5	0	—	5	0	0
Cotton wool, Surinam L lb.	0	1	9	—	0	1	11
—— Jamaica L	0	1	4	—	0	1	5
—— Smyrna L	0	1	7	—	0	1	8
—— East-India L	0	1	2	—	0	1	3
Currants, Zant .....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	5	0
Deals, Dantz .....piece	1	16	0	—	1	19	0
—— Petersburgh } H.	20						
—— Stockholm }							
Elephants' Teeth .....cwt.	31	10	0	—	36	0	0
——— Scrivell ....cwt.	20	0	0	—	26	0	0
Flax, Riga .....ton	69	0	0	—	70	0	0
—— Petersburgh	72	0	0	—	73	0	0
Galls, Turkey L ....cwt.	5	5	0	—	6	15	0
Geneva, Hollands ....gal.	1	1	0	—	1	1	6
—— English.....	0	8	3	—	0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	6	0	0	—	11	15	0
—— Sandrach L .....cwt.	6	5	0	—	8	0	0
—— Tragacanth L ..	19	0	0	—	20	10	0
Gum Seneca	5	5	0	—	6	10	0
Hemp, Riga L ....ton	64	0	0	—	65	0	0
—— Petersburgh	63	0	0	—	64	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .....lb.	0	11	3	—	0	12	9
—— East-India	0	3	0	—	0	12	0
Iron, British bars L ton	15	0	0	—	16	0	0
——Swedish	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
——Norway	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
——Archangel	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
Lead in pigs L ....fod.	33	0	0	—			
—— red L ..... ton	32	0	0	—	33	0	0
—— white L.....	50	0	0	—	57	0	0

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Logwood Chips L ..ton	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	5	0	—	5	5	0
Mahogany .....ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2	6
Oak plank, Dantz. last	11	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— American, none							
Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar	16	0	0	—	16	10	0
—— spermaceti H ton	74	0	0	—	76	0	0
—— whale L	24	0	0	—	27	0	0
—— Florence ½ chest	2	15	0	—	2	18	0
Pitch, Stockholm ..cwt.	0	14	6	—	0	15	6
Quicksilver H .....lb.	0	3	9	—	0	4	0
Raisins, bloom H ..cwt.	3	18	0	—	6	0	0
Rice, Carolina	1	7	6	—	2	2	0
—— East-India, none							
Rum, Jamaica ....gal.	0	3	1	—	0	4	5
—— Leeward I. L ...	0	2	9	—	0	3	2
Saltpetre, East-Ind. L cwt.	2	12	0	—	2	13	0
Shellach L	5	0	0	—	10	5	0
Silk, Thrown Italian L lb.	1	11	0	—	2	15	0
Silk, Raw ditto L	1	4	0	—	1	11	6
—— China L	1	16	0	—	1	19	0
—— Beng. L ....novi	0	12	0	—	1	6	0
—— Organzine	1	10	0	—	1	18	0
Tallow, English H .cwt.	3	2	0	—			
—— Russia, white H..2		17	0	—	2	18	0
—— ———yellow H	3	0	0	—	3	2	0
Tar, Stockholm ....bar	1	11	6	—	1	12	0
Tin in blocks .....cwt.	6	6	0	—			
Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb.	0	0	5	—	0	1	1
—— Virginia	0	0	4¼	—	0	0	9½
Wax, Guinea .....cwt.	7	0	0	—	10	10	0
Whale-fins .....ton	15	0	0	—	25	0	0
Wine, Red port ..pipe	80	0	0	—	94	0	0
—— Lisbon	80	0	0	—	90	0	0
—— Madeira	90	0	0	—	130	0	0
—— Vidonia	69	0	0	—	80	0	0
—— Calcavella	84	0	0	—	95	0	0
—— Sherry ....butt	80	0	0	—	105	0	0
—— Mountain L....69		0	0	—	80	0	0
—— Claret ....hogs.	80	0	0	—	94	0	0
Yarn, Mohair L ....lb.	0	4	2	—	0	8	0

N.B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18		Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
Amsterdam - -	35 9	35 9	35 9	Bilboa - - -	38¼	38¼	38½
Ditto at sight - -	35 1	35 1	35 1	Leghorn - - -	50½	50½	51
Rotterdam, c. f. -	11 4	11 4	11 4	Naples - - -	42	42	42
Hamburgh - -	34 2	34 2	34 2	Genoa - - -	45½	45½	45½
Altona - - - -	34 3	34 3	34 3	Venice, *N.C.* - -	52	52	52
Paris - - - -	24 6	24 6	24 6	Lisbon - - -	64½	64½	64½
Ditto 2 us. - -	24 10	24 10	24 10	Oporto - - -	64	64	63½
Bourdeaux - -	24 10	24 10	24 10	Dublin - - -	10¾	10¾	10¾
Cadiz - - - -	38½	38½	38¼	Cork - - -	11¼	11¼	11¼
Madrid - - - -	38¼	38½	39¼	Agio on the Bank of Holland		5½ per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars - - - - - - - - - -	per oz.	£4	0 0
New Dollars - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	5 5
Silver in Bars, standard - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	5 6

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BEAN harvest just concluded, in the forward districts, will prove about half a crop; perhaps somewhat worse in inferior soils. Wheat from the threshing floor realises the most favourable prognostics which had been made: no late year has produced a sample so fine and weighty, and the quantity reaped is great, as was the breadth sown most extensive. As to the spring crops and seeds, circumstances confirm the opinion given last month. Turnips are partially a good crop, in general but middling. Of potatoes there may be considerable quantities, from the great breadth of land planted with them, and the quality will be good, but the acreable produce can be no where above a medium, and upon unfavourable soils it will be deficient. The culture of Swedish turnips has increased. In the southern counties much of the wheat has been put into the ground, and under most favourable circumstances.

The country has been most excessively distressed for keep, lean stock being so numerous, and no buyers; it is hoped, however, the present rains will afford considerable relief. Clover hay as high as 7, and meadow hay 6 guineas per load. Long wool has been some time on the decline, and the finest cloathing wool only holds its price. A late Smithfield market was one of the largest ever known; the number of beasts upwards 8500, sheep and lambs 20,500, with calves, pigs, &c. in proportion.

Smithfield,—Beef, 4s to 5s.—Mutton, and lamb ditto—veal, 3s. to 7s.—pork, 5s. to 7s.—bacon 6s. to 6s. 4d—Irish, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—fat, 3s. 10s.

Middlesex, Sept. 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Sept. 12, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.
Middsx.	71	4	46	11	39	2	33	11
Surrey	75	4	45	8	39	6	33	4
Hertford	68	0	35	10	39	3	27	8
Bedford	68	11			39	0	27	4
Huntin	66	1					25	8
Northa.	65	8	45	0	36	9	28	2
Rutland	73	0			41	6		
Leicest	70	4	44	5	40	7	29	9
Notting.	76	10	45	6	45	0	32	2
Derby	79	0					30	6
Stafford	72	6			42	0	30	1
Salop	71	11	52	2			31	4
Herefor	68	8	44	8	32	8	31	3
Wor'st	70	8	43	4	36	1	36	2
Warwic	72	9	56	0	39	6	33	10
Wilts	69	4			39	0	34	4
Berks	72	6	53	4	38	2	33	4
Oxford	70	4			34	9	31	0
Bucks	69	0			40	8	32	10
Brecon	65	7	44	5	34	4	25	4
Monigo.	68	9					29	11
Radnor.	65	7			33	8	27	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	69	10	44	6	42	0	29	6
Kent	68	6	48	0	42	6	31	0
Sussex	68	6					36	0
Suffolk	62	1	46	4	35	6	28	8
Cambridge	66	8	41	0	28	0	25	2
Norfolk	62	4			34	9	32	7
Lincoln	71	0			43	1	26	2
York	70	1			35	10	29	9
Durham	74	1					31	0
Northumberland	66	1	50	4	40	0	31	3
Cumberland	77	2	61	5	41	11	30	3
Westmorland	85	10	64	0	40	0	30	4
Lancaster	75	7			40	7	29	1
Chester	67	11					27	9
Flint	74	10					27	4
Denbigh	79	10			40	0	30	5
Anglesea					36	0		
Carnarvon	74	4			37	4	23	6
Merioneth	80	8			40	6	27	0
Cardigan	68	0			36	0		
Pembroke	65	4			32	10	20	0
Carmarthen	72	0			35	6	20	0
Glamorgan	75	9			40	0	25	10
Gloucester	73	5			35	8	36	0
Somerset	77	0			35	2	27	6
Monmouth	77	2						
Devon	78	8			37	2	27	6
Cornwall	83	11			39	10	25	0
Dorset	75	11			38	0		
Hants	71	9			37	10	33	0

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 71s. 10d.; Rye 48s 0d.; Barley 38s. 0d.; Oats 29s. 6d.; Beans 51s. 1d.; Pease 62s. 3d.; Oatmeal 46s. 1d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from AUG. 25, to SEPT. 22, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	619	1214	Males,	583	1135
Females	595		Females,	552	
Whereof have died under two years old		463			

Between			
2 and 5	107	60 and 70	77
5 and 10	57	70 and 80	48
10 and 20	31	80 and 90	22
20 and 30	71	90 and 100	2
30 and 40	87		
40 and 50	84		
50 and 60	86		

Peck Loaf, 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 8d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in.	H	C.	Wind.		Rain 1 91
1	7	29.91	60	65	56	1	S	1	
	2	29.97	70	67	50	2	S	2	. clear night
2	7	30.05	56	64	56	h	S	1	sun visible . fine
	2	30.04	71	67.5	48	2	SW	1	. clear night
3	7	29.96	61.5	65	56	5	SSW	1	. little rain . wind w and fine
N	2	29 9	70 5	67.5	50	4	W	1	. clear night
4	7	30.11	56	63	57	0	W	1	. cloudy . fine
	2	30.12	70	67	47	3	WSW	1	. clear night
5	7	30.14	58	63	53	0	WSW	1	. little cloudy
	2	30.08	67	65.5	47	4	S	2	. gentle rain . fine eve : cloudy
6	7	29.99	61 5	67	57	5	SSW	1	. little rain : fine
	2	29.90	68.5	67	55	3	S	2	. cloudy . little wet : drizzling
7	7	30.00	63	67.5	61	h	SW	1	drizzling : fine . cloudy
	2	30 05	68	67.5	59	5	WSW	1	drizzly . very dark . brighter and little rain
8	7	30 05	61 5	65 5	60	h	WNW	1	: rain
	2	30 08	64.5	66.5	60	h	NNW	1	. little rain . fine night . cloudy
9	7	30.18	58.5	63 5	59	5	N	1	. fine but hazy
	2	30 18	67	66	55	3	N	1	hazy . clear night : cloudy
10	7	30.18	59.5	63.5	59	5	N	1	. little rain
	2	30.18	66	65.5	56	5	N	1	. fine . cloudy : fine
11	7	30.12	65	68	59		ENE		fine . cloudy
	2	29.99	73	67	52		ESE		cloudy . little rain
12	7	29.84	63	66.5	62		E		cloudy . fine
	2	29.90	71.5	68.5	55		SSW		fine
13	7	29.85	66	67.5	59		E		rain . fine
	2	29.87	76.5	71.5	50		WSW		fine
14	7	29.72	65	68.5	62		W		much rain
	2	29.82	68.5	70	55		W		rain . fine . rain
15	7	30.04	60	63.5	56		SW		fine . cloudy
	2	30.16	68	69	56		W		cloudy
16	7	30.35	64 5	67	57		W		cloudy
	2	30.38	71	70 5	54		W		fine
17	7	30.39	64	68	57		NNW		cloudy
	2	30.34	75	71	51		NNE		fine
18	7	30.25	62	67	60		E		cloudy . fine
F	2	30.18	75.5	71.5	49		E		fine
19	7	30 10	62	68	61		E		foggy . fine
	2	30.08	74.5	71	53		ENE		fine
20	7	30.06	62	68.5	58		SE		fine
	2	30.08	76 5	73.5	51		W		fine . rain
21	7	30.04	65	68.5	57		W		foggy . fine
	2	30.00	76	72	54		NNE		fine . cloudy
22	7	30.00	61.5	67	55		W		fine
	2	29.99	71.5	71	50		WSW		fine
23	7	30 01	65.5	70	55		SW		fine . cloudy
	2	30 00	76	72	50		SW		rain
24	7	30 02	64.5	69.5	57		SW		much rain
	2	29.98	66	70	59		SW		rain
25	7	30.04	60	66	59		SW		foggy . fine
	2	30.08	71.5	69	52		SW		fine
26	7	30.14	60.5	67	58		WSW		cloudy . fine
	2	30.17	70.5	69 5	52		SW		fine
27	7	30.17	61.5	67	56	h	SW	1	not cloudy . fine
	2	30.07	76	71	50	2	SE	1	. wind E . cloudy night . lightning
28	7	29.85	67	70	57	5	S	1	. little rain . more wind and fine : less wind
	2	29.92	71	70.5	54	3	SW	2	. clear night
29	7	30.07	61	67.5	57	0	SW	1	: little rain
	2	30.07	66	68 5	54	3	WSW	1	. clear night
30	7	30.09	56	64.5	55	0	SW	1	. cloudy . fine
	2	30.11	67.5	66.5	49	2	WSW	2	
31	7	30.21	52.5	61.5	54	3	W	1	cloudy . little wet
	2	30.26	61	63.5	53	3	WNW	1	hazy . cloudy . little rain . fine night

PRICE OF STOCKS, from AUGUST 25, to SEPTEMBER 25, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	3 p. Cent. Deferred. 1808.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5 p. C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche Bills.	Lottery Tickets
Aug.																			
25	233½	62¼ ⅛	63⅛		81⅛	96⅛		18 1-16th		Par			7 11-16th					1s. pm	
26	233	62¼ ⅛	6 ⅛		81⅛	96⅛		18 1-16th		¼		62¼					Par	1s. pm	
27	233	62⅛ ¼	63⅜		81⅜	96⅜		18 1-16th		Par		61⅞	7 11-16th			177	Par.	1s. pm	20 19
28	232½	62⅜ ¼	63½		81⅜	96⅜		18⅛		¼		62¾					Par.	2s. pm.	20 19
29	233	62½ ¼	63⅝		81⅝	96¼		18⅛		¼		62½	⅞				Par.	1s. pm	20 19
31		62½ ⅜	63¼		81½	96¼		18⅛		¼							Par	1s. pm	20 19
Sept 1	234¼	62¼ ⅜	63¼		81¼	96¼		18 1-16th		¼							Par.	1s. pm	20 19
2	holiday																		
3	234	62½ ⅜	Shut		Shut	96¼		18 1-16th		Par			7 11-16th	94¼			Par.	Par	20 19
4	234	62½ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜		18 1-16th		¼		62⅝						Par.	20 19
5		62⅝ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜		18⅛			¾		7 11-16th			177	Par.	Par	20 19
7		62¾ ⅜	Do.		Do.	97		Shut		¼								Par	20 19
8		62⅝ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅝				¼			7 11-16th			176	1 dis.	Par	20 19
9		62½ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼		62⅝					Par	Par	20 19
10		62½ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼			7 11-16th				Par.	Par	20 19
11		62⅝ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼		62½					Par.	Par	20 19
12		62¼ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96½				¼			7 11-16 h				1s. dis.	Par	20 19
14		62¼ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼ dis.		62½	7 11-16th			175		Par	20 19
15		62¼ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				Par			7 11-16th				1s. dis.	Par	20 19
16		62⅝ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼							Par	1s. pm	20 19
17		62⅜ ¼	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼			7 11-16th			175½	Par.	1s. pm	20 19
18		62⅜ ½	Do.		Do.	96⅜				¼ dis.		62⅜						1s pm	20 19
19		62¼ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96¼				¼ dis.			7 11-16th				Par.	3s. pm	20 19
21	holiday																		
22	Do.																		
23		62⅜ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96¼						62¼	7 11-16th				Par.	1s. pm	20 19
24		62½ ⅜	Do.		Do.	96⅜				Par		62⅜	7 11-16th			174	Par.	Par	20 19
25		62⅝ ⅜	Do.	61¼	Do.	96⅜						62⅜	7 11-16th				Par.	Par	20 19

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

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